

# *A Comparative Study of Symbolic Words in Japanese and Korean*

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## § Abstract

The Japanese and Korean vocabularies include several thousand symbolic words and they are nearly the only native vocabulary not penetrated by Sino-Japanese or Sino-Korean. Symbolic words (including onomatopoeia) are used very frequently in all levels of Japanese and Korean, from conversation to literary works of all genres. It is unusual for Indo-European languages to have symbolic words. In contrast to Indo-European languages, the usage of mimetic words is a much more distinctive feature than the usage of onomatopoeia in the Japanese and Korean language. Symbolic words are extensively utilized in both Japanese and Korean.

In this study, the comparison of symbolic words between Japanese and Korean in both synchronic and diachronic views shows that the two languages are closely related on the basis of word-formation and the origin of symbolic words. In this thesis, I comparatively analyze the symbolic words in word-form as a starting point to verify the kinship between the two languages. Additionally, studies of historical, phonological and etymological approaches in Japanese and Korean symbolic words are comparatively discussed. This study contributes to the understanding of the close relationship between the two languages.

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# Contents

<b>§ Abstract</b>	p. 3
<b>§ Acknowledgement</b>	p. 4
<b>1. Introduction</b>	p. 6
a. Research Question/ b. Review of Existing Studies/ c. The Concept of Symbolic Words	
d. Research Area/ e. Research Materials/ g. Disposition of the Thesis	
<b>2. The Universality of Symbolic Words</b>	p. 12
2.1. Examples of Symbolic words	
2.1.1. English	
2.1.2. Japanese / Korean	
2.2. Symbolic Words are not Universal.	
2.3. Arbitrariness of Symbolic Words	
<b>3. A Synchronic Comparison of Symbolic Words in Japanese and Korean</b>	p. 19
3-1. Classification by the Word Forms	
3-1-1. In Japanese	
3-1-2. In Korean	
3-1-3. Conclusion	
<b>4. The Historical Development of Symbolic Words in Word-formation</b>	p. 32
<b>5. An Etymological Comparison of Symbolic Words in Japanese and Korean</b>	p. 35
5-1. Nature-Related Symbolic Words –	p. 37
5-2. Body-Related Symbolic Words –	p. 48
5-3. The Other Symbolic Words –	p. 63
<b>6. Conclusion</b>	p. 86
<b>§ Bibliography</b>	pp. 88-91

# 1. Introduction

## a. Research Question

One of the most distinctive characteristics of the Japanese and Korean language is their symbolic words. Symbolic words are extensively utilized in both Japanese and Korean. The purpose of this study is to investigate if there is a sign that Japanese and Korean are cognates with regard to symbolic words. This research question will be examined by comparing contemporary symbolic words. Subsequently, I will analyze the historical development of word-formation in symbolic words and also analyze the origin of symbolic words between the two languages.

## b. Review of Existing Studies

The first linguistic study about the relationship between the Japanese and Korean languages goes back over a century to Aston's phonological and structural comparative study in 1879. Long after this work, followed numerous outstanding scholars like Martin (1966) and Miller (1971) and Lee (1972) and Ōno (1975). <sup>1</sup>

There is very little research which handles the topic focusing on the similarity between the two modern languages. An example is *Mimetic parallels in Korean and Japanese* by Garrigues (1984). Garrigues' study is quite a unique comparison by three dimensional cubes in symbolic words but it does not handle symbolic words in a diachronic view. As far as I know, in etymological comparative research about symbolic words between Korean and Japanese, *Han-Il uytaypusa yenku* [A study of mimetic adverbs (especially focused on the

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<sup>1</sup> According to Ramsey (1978), although a number of etymological and phonological correspondences have been proposed, these do not yet appear to be extensive or regular enough to convince many linguists of the actual relationship between Japanese and Korean.

lower body part) in Korean and Japanese] by Kim (1994) is the only study written in Korean. Kim's study focuses on the mimetic adverbs but does not address symbolic words' structure including onomatopoeia. Regarding diachronic studies written only in Korean, there is "A study on sound symbolism of middle Korean" in the "*Hankuke uy uysenguytaye*" [Korean symbolic words] by Kungnip Kugŏ Yŏnguwŏn (1993) and there is "A diachronic study of the symbolism of Korean" by Han, Young-ah (2002).

To summarize, most of the research on symbolic words in Korean and Japanese handles the two languages separately, or focuses on the differences. Therefore, comparative studies based on the similarities connected to the etymological approach are needed.

### **c. The Concept of Symbolic Words**

Mimetic words and onomatopoeia are considered as a part of sound symbolism in the existing western linguistic term<sup>2</sup> but mimetic words should be excluded from the category of sound symbolism because mimetic words has nothing to do with sound. The definitions and terminology regarding symbolic words are a little bit different but mostly alike between Japanese and Korean linguists. In this paper, these definitions are rearranged as the following [ ] by combining the common definitions between the two countries in order to compare the two languages in common terms.

[Many languages have sound-symbolic words. The symbolic words in Japanese or Korean may be sub-classified as phonomimes or onomatopoeia (mimicking of natural sounds), phenomimes (depicting manners of the external world), and psychomimes (depicting mental conditions or states). The latter two sets are combined under the rubric of 'phenomimes or mimetic words'. Onomatopoeia and mimetic words are together subsumed under the rubric of symbolic words]. (Sohn, 1999, p. 98; Shibatani, 1990, p. 153-154; Tsujimura, 2007, p.199)

An example of symbolic words in English can be illustrated by onomatopoeic words such as bow-wow and cock-a-doodle-doo and mimetic words such as helter-skelter and teeter-totter.

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<sup>2</sup> Sound symbolism is said to be present when a speech sound seems to correlate with an object in the real world. The correlation may take the form of 'onomatopoeia' or 'mimesis'. <Brown(ed.), 2006, p. 531>

Symbolic words	onomatopoeia	phonomimes
	mimetic words	phenomimes
		psychomimes

**<Table 1> The Rubric of Symbolic Words**

Japanese and Korean have a much larger vocabulary of symbolic words than Indo-European languages like English. This is because Japanese and Korean verbs have very general meanings and this lack of the specific verb meaning is compensated by the presence of symbolic words. The Japanese and Korean vocabularies include several thousand symbolic words and they are nearly the only native vocabulary not penetrated by Sino-Japanese or Sino-Korean. Symbolic words (including onomatopoeia) are used very frequently in all levels of Japanese and Korean, from conversation to literary works of all genres. It is unusual for Indo-European languages to have symbolic words. In contrast to Indo-European languages, the usage of mimetic words is a much more distinctive feature than the usage of onomatopoeia in the Japanese and Korean language.

#### **d. Research Area**

Every language has arbitrariness but there is a certain sense of coincidence when it comes to onomatopoeia<sup>3</sup> that mimics sound. However, mimetic words -like phenomimes and psychomimes- have no such coincidence in the process of its word-formation. Symbolic words in both Korean and Japanese are mostly indigenous words which are far distant from Chinese influence. Therefore, comparing symbolic words of the two languages is a valuable area which we must not fail to notice when studying genealogy in Korean and Japanese.

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<sup>3</sup> According to Kungnip Kugō Yōnguwōn(1993, p. 6-7), “vocal mimicry should be distinguished with symbolic words that can be expressed by segmental sounds, because after recognizing the object of sound, shape and state, the result of making it into a word is different in each language. In other words, the process and the result of encoding are different from country to country.”



In the synchronic comparison of symbolic words in Japanese and Korean, contemporary symbolic words are the research area used to comparatively analyze the word-structure between the two languages. In the etymological comparative study, both contemporary symbolic words and medieval and ancient symbolic words are the research area. As the subject of the etymological comparative study, I will handle mainly nature-related symbolic words and body-related symbolic words. The first reason is that the nature- and body-related words are core vocabulary which keeps the original word-form as non-cultural words better than any other vocabulary. Secondly, although there are not sufficient materials on the origin of symbolic words in Korean or Japanese vocabulary, it could be helpful for etymological studies to extract the etymological meanings of the inferred words which keep ancient word-feature among the vocabularies which have survived since the beginning of history. Thirdly, there are some existing studies which handle nature-related or body-related vocabularies, but the studies covering only symbolic words in those vocabularies are few. Therefore, I believe, it is well worth conducting an etymological study with a new approach.

The origin of symbolic words in this study is a concept of the correspondent object connoted in the symbolic words. For example, symbolic words like *phalangphalang* ‘the aspect of something lightly fluttering in the wind’ in Korean was derived from a noun that is *palam* ‘wind’: *pAl* (= *pul.ta* in its verb form) + *Am* (nominal suffix). Of course all the symbolic words are not derived straight from nouns. Some symbolic words derive from verbs, some symbolic words derive from adverbs. In this study, I will try to find the origin and the meaning of symbolic words which derive from nouns by assuming that the developmental process consists of the following four types:

- i) noun → symbolic words
- ii) noun → (verb/adjective) → symbolic words
- iii) noun → (verb/adjective) → adverb → symbolic words
- iv) noun → adverb → symbolic words

The concept of symbolic words is to copy the behaviour or appearance of something or somebody. Therefore, symbolic words must be related to the object itself since symbolic words are expressed on the basis of the human feelings of watching or touching the object.

## e. Research Materials

For the synchronic comparison of symbolic words in Japanese and Korean, the exemplary symbolic words are extracted from the dictionaries- *Shin meikai kokugo jiten* (2005) for Japanese and *Phyocwun Kwukedaysacen* (2012) for Korean. Today, both dictionaries are in use mostly in Japan and Korea respectively.

For the etymological comparison of symbolic words in Japanese and Korean, the specific object materials are frequently-used mimetic adverbs among nature-related vocabularies like water, light, wind etc. and body-related vocabularies like eye, mouth, foot etc.

With the vocabulary words, I will find the proto-type of the words and clarify the historical word-formation process in the morphological and phonological views by comparing and tracing the derivation of the words between the two languages. I will try to find etymological meanings by correlating symbolic adverbs with the words which have the same root in Korean and Japanese. I will also suggest how diachronic process occurred and the object materials will be the vocabulary from published dictionaries of symbolic words (pp. 88-91).

## f. Theoretical Framework

My writing is based upon the premise that the origin about the development of vocabulary starts from nouns. Scholars like Poppe (1965) or Lee (1972) consider noun forms as the original forms of vocabulary on the basis that an originated predicate prototype of verbs does not exist among Altaic<sup>4</sup> languages, that noun forms have been used instead and that the noun forms have been taken as basic forms of all the verbs. Sō (1996) also regarded noun forms as the basic forms of verbs on the basis of the fact that noun and verbs have the same word forms in many Altaic languages. For example, ir-‘come’, yaw-‘go’ are verb stems or noun

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<sup>4</sup> **Altaic** is a proposed language family that includes the Turkic, Mongolic, Tungusic, and Japonic language families and the Korean language (Georg et al., 1999, p. 73-74).

forms and imperatives at the same time in a Mongol dialect(Khalkha) (Kim, 1990. p. 51-69). Based on the evidence of these arguments we can reinterpret Japanese and Korean words within symbolic words.

### **g. Disposition of the Thesis**

This study is organized in the following order. In the chapter following this introduction, I will examine the universality of symbolic words in word-formation. Then, in the third chapter, I will do a synchronic comparative study of symbolic words in Korean and Japanese. The historical developmental process of symbolic words will be discussed in the fourth chapter. The symbolic words in Korean and Japanese were derived from other parts of speech, that is, the symbolic words were developed from nouns, adverbs, verbs and adjectives. In the development of parts of speech in Korean, the phenomenon that many parts of speech were developed from nouns is widely found. I will examine the relativeness between the word-formation process of symbolic words and nouns because the discussion regarding the word-formation process of symbolic words is closely related to the origin and the extracting method for the origin of symbolic words. In the fifth chapter, I will trace symbolic words to their origin and original meaning. In this comparative study, symbolic words which are clearly related to objects, and also nature-related words and body-related words which are frequently used for internal reconstruction of the proto-type of words, will be mainly handled. The main method of external reconstruction of words will be the 1:1 correspondence of the vocabularies which are possibly the same in both the morphological and the phonological approach. In addition, by using a potential word-family feature, I will compare the vocabularies which have difficulties of 1:1 correspondence in their existing materials. In the final chapter, I will summarize and conclude the discussion.

## 2. The Universality of Symbolic Words

### in Word-formation

It is generally acknowledged by linguists that when a word is correlated with an object in the real world, the word is called “sound symbolism (symbolic words according to my definition)”. This correlation can be formalized by onomatopoeia or mimetic words. Symbolic words are generally accepted as a phenomenon of language. However,

The actual ratio of words in English that are expressed by sound symbolic elements is disputed by linguists. Some feel that language is mainly arbitrary and that sound symbolism is a mere fringe phenomenon; others aver that language is inherently sound symbolic and always striving to equate sound with sense. A similar question about whether the English language is growing more or less sound-symbolic or whether it maintains a ‘steady state’ equally remains unanswerable. <Brown (ed.), 2006, p. 531 >

As mentioned, the academic research on symbolic words is divided into two views and each view analyzes each phenomenon in detail. Sound symbolism has been found in many languages.

High front vowels in English represent soft or small sounds (*ping, click*), whereas low and back vowels represent larger, louder sounds (*bang, boom*). Even if there are exceptions to every pattern in human languages, it can be demonstrated that some sound symbolism has a biological basis<Frawley (ed.), 2003, p.113>.

I assume symbolic words play a more important role than many linguists feel or believe.

### 2.1. Examples of Symbolic Words

#### 2.1.1. English

##### a. Physical Symbolic words

- Related to use of a voice or intonation to express speaker’s emotional or physical status. It includes unconscious symptomatic voices like cough or hiccup.

- i) Aaugh!
- ii) Achoo!

## **b. Sound-imitating Symbolic words**

- Related to onomatopoeia expressing environmental sounds. It includes crying sounds of birds or animals.

- i) Onomatopoeia: crow, hiccup, meow, plop
- ii) Reduplicative onomatopoeia: chitter-chatter, moo-moo, puff-puff

## **c. Synesthetic Symbolic words**

- Defined as an acoustic symbolism of non-acoustic phenomenon. These symbolic words show that phonetically natural words are systematically related to the expression of size.

- i) small (or soft) sound: high front vowel, voiceless consonant, high tone – *ping*, *click*
- ii) large (or louder) sound: low back vowel, voiced consonant, low tone – *bang*, *boom*

## **d. Conventional Symbolic words**

- Sounds or sound clusters that seem to bear meaning within symbolic words.

- i) ‘gl’ => glitter, glisten, glow, glimmer

## **2.1.2. Japanese / Korean**

### **a. Visual Symbolic words**

- i) *no-ro-no-ro* / *nu-lit-nu-lit* ‘slowly’
- ii) *na-mi-na-mi* / *nam-sil-nam-sil* ‘filled to the top or rippling waves’

## **b. Auditive Symbolic words**

- i) *cha-ra-cha-ra* / *ccal-lang-ccal-lang* ‘clink, jingle’
- ii) *sa-ku-sa-ku* / *sa-kak-sa-kak* ‘crunching, freshly crisp’

## **c. Tactile Symbolic words**

- i) *ka-sa-ka-sa* / *kka-sul-kka-sul* ‘coarse or dried out feeling from lack of moisture’
- ii) *hu-nya-hu-nya* / *hu-nul-hu-nul* ‘to feel soft, flaccid’

## **d. Symbolic words of Taste**

- i) *ba-sa-ba-sa* / *ba-sak-ba-sak* ‘dry and crumbly due to lack of moisture or oil content’
- ii) *sa-ku-sa-ku* / *sa-kak-sa-kak* ‘freshly crisp texture’

## **e. Symbolic words of Smell**

- i) Japanese; *pun-pun* ‘to smell strongly’
- ii) Korean; *hwak* ‘to smell strongly’<sup>5</sup>

## **f. Mental Symbolic words**

- i) *a-ta-fu-ta* / *an-cel-pu-cel* ‘flustered, restlessly’
- ii) *ji:n* / *ccing* ‘touched deeply, poignantly’

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<sup>5</sup> In Korean, the stem *pwun* of the verb *pwunkita* ‘to smell’ has the same meaning as *pun* in Japanese.

## 2.2. Symbolic Words are not Universal.

By evaluating the range of classifying the examples of symbolic words, we are one step closer to understanding that symbolic words have universality. Since the purpose of language is communication, the criterion for evaluation of the universality of symbolic words is whether one easily-understands naturally or not. In other words, the understanding of symbolic words needs to be natural in order to have universality. If the symbolic words are not easily-understood, then they can be considered to be arbitrary. As shown above, English symbolic words are classified by physical, sound-imitating, synesthetic and conventional ways while Japanese and Korean symbolic words are classified in six ways: visual, auditive, tactile, taste, smell and mental. Thus, English and Japanese/Korean seem to have a different categorization of symbolic words, respectively four ways to six. These ways are actually similar because Japanese and Korean just have more concrete in expressions. However, if there is a clear difference, it is that English is closer to an academic use of the language while Japanese and Korean are closer to a pragmatic view of it, in which the language user's feeling is highlighted. Therefore, how natural symbolic words are in the academic and pragmatic views of language is the criteria for evaluating universality.

First, in the academic view, we need to review synesthetic and conventional symbolic words. According to Brown (2006, p. 536),

It has been noted that, in a tonal language such as Cantonese, high pitch connotes smallness, and the /i/ phonestheme has a high pitched second formant. In addition, diminutives expressed by the /i/ suffix do seem to pass across language communities: English -y, -ie, -kin, -ling; Du -ie, -je; Greek -i- ; Goth -ein; Swiss German -li; Italian -ino; Sp -ico, -ito, -illo. It has been also suggested that the words *mama* and *papa* may work as partial universals, and this is perhaps a case of /a/ expressing the concepts of 'warm, round, soft.'

Second, in the pragmatic view, the remaining ways, namely the: physical, sound-imitating, visual, auditive, tactile, taste, smell and mental are reviewed. For example, in English the cat cries 'meow' while in Korean the cat cries 'nyaong'. The words 'meow' and 'nyaong' start with the same phonetic properties of [+nasal] as <Table 2> below illustrates, yet they have different writings and are pronounced differently. In other words, some symbolic words have biological traits (e.g. nasal phonetic properties in words communicating the crying of a cat)

but they are not universal for every language. According to the listener, the biological traits can be different from country to country, due to different phonological systems. Obviously, people in Korea would find it strange if someone said that a cat cries ‘*meow*’. Likewise, people in the UK would likely correct someone who says that a cat cries ‘*nyaong*’, by telling them that a cat actually cries ‘*meow*’.

In conclusion, the natural traits of symbolic words are prominent in the academic view but can be quite different according to the phonological system of each language in the pragmatic view. Therefore, symbolic words are not universal.

	mouse	cat	goat/ sheep	dog	pig	horse	cow
<b>Korean</b>	tʃiktʃik	jaɔŋ njaɔŋ	mææ: mæhæ:	maŋmaŋ kenken	kulkul	hihi:hiŋ	ɤmæ:
<b>Japanese</b>	tʃiju:	nija: nijaŋ	mɛ:mɛ:	waŋwaŋ	bu:bu:	hihiŋ	mo:
<b>Chinese</b>	tʃitʃitʃi	mimio mijao	mimi: mimie:	wəwəwə	ɬɬɬɬ	ahahaha	ŋa:
<b>Finnish</b>	pyppyp	miau	mæ:æ:	hauhau vuhvuh	røhrøh	ihaha:	am:u:
<b>Estonian</b>	pi:p	miau	møk: mæ:	auxaux	øhøh	ihaha	mu:
<b>Urdu</b>	tʃitʃi	miaow	mɛ: bɛ:	bɔŋbɔŋ	-	-	m:
<b>Persian</b>	-	miau	bɛ:bɛ:	howhow	korokoro	hihihi: dantʃo	mɛ:
<b>Kurdish</b>	ðikðikðik	miau	bɛ: mɛ:	wɔwwɔw	-	-	ma: bɔrabɔr
<b>Arabic</b>	-	miau	mɛ: ba:	habhab	-	hæhæe	bu:
<b>Polish</b>	pipi	miau	mɛ:	hauhau	-	hihi	mu:
<b>English</b>	skwi:k i:k	miau	ba:	bauwau wɔfwɔf japjap	ɔɪŋkɔɪŋk	neigh	mu:
<b>Swedish</b>	pi:p pi:p	miau	bæ: mæ:	vuv:uv vufvuf	nøf:nøf:	gnɛg:nɛg	mu
<b>Spanish</b>	-	miau	bɛ:bɛ.	guau	ɔɪŋkɔɪŋk	-	mu:
<b>Icelandic</b>	pi:p pi:p	miau	mæ:	vufvuf	-	njihaha	mœ
<b>Hungarian</b>	-	miau	bæ:ææ mækmæk	vauvau	røf:røf:	-	mu:
<b>Ososo</b>	-	miau	bææ	bɔubɔu	imitation	-	mu:

<Table 2> Interjections Imitating Seven Animal Calls, from 16 Different Languages  
(Åsa Abelin. 1999, p. 203)



## 2.3. Arbitrariness of Symbolic Words

### 2.3.1. Onomatopoeia

We know that the research on the arbitrariness of onomatopoeia has a significantly different result depending on if it is the speaker's mother tongue used. Let us say there are a man who speaks Korean as his first language and a man who speaks English as his first language, provided that they can only speak their first language. If the Korean expresses the word *twukunkelita* 'palpitate' with onomatopoeia, the man notices the meaning immediately after hearing *twukuntwukun*. This is because people use a similar word that defines palpitation as onomatopoeia. Actually, *twukun* is the same part in *twu.kun.ke.li.ta* and *twu.kun.twu.kun*, and the man can analogize the meaning with comparative ease according to the feeling of *twukun*. However, the Korean man might not be able to analogize after hearing the word palpitate. In Korean, the pronunciation of *palpit* is very uncommon. Therefore, a common pronunciation is more often used than unfamiliar pronunciation when people explain a phenomenon. Likewise, the English man who does not use Korean as his first language might not be used to hearing the word *twukuntwukun*.

For that reason, we can analogize two conclusions. Firstly, onomatopoeia has no arbitrariness. As showed above, the reason is that people have unconscious or conscious onomatopoeia which has a similar sound to the word when they imitate some action. Some examples are as follows. In Korean, *kaekuli* 'a frog' croaks *kaekwulkaekwul*. The animal name *kaekuli* may originate from the croaking sound *kaekwulkaekwul*, or the sound may originate from the animal name, *kaekuli*. The important thing is not the order of the incident but that the object and the sound of the object have a similar meaning. It is considered to be an effort to closely combine the language and practical life.

Secondly, as stated above, differences in onomatopoeia depend on the pronunciation system of each language. In Korean onomatopoeia, *toktok* means 'knock, knock'. Surely the meaning between the two languages is absolutely the same, but the pronunciation is not. Both of the words are not exactly same as the actual sound.

### 2.3.2. Mimetic words

Mimetic words are overlaps with onomatopoeia in a broad category. For example, *daradara/taratara* ‘continuous dripping of heavy liquid like sweat, blood, etc. or dragging on without end or gently sloping’ can be both onomatopoeia and mimetic words in Japanese. In Korean, *walulu/wululu* ‘fall down with a crash; collapse heavily with a crash’ and *chalchal/chulchul* ‘brimmingly/overflowingly’ are similar examples. However, it is hard to say that mimetic words have no arbitrariness like onomatopoeia.

Let us refer to the example of *da-ra-da-ra* (>*ta-ra-ta-ra*). Its meaning is continuous dripping of heavy liquid like sweat, blood, etc. But, a question is instigated: Is the sound really like *da-ra-da-ra*? No, it is not. Somebody made the onomatopoeia while seeing and hearing the phenomenon and the word perhaps later became a mimetic word. It has the meaning of dragging on without end or gently sloping’. It is a kind of sign or rule in society like the function of each language. Mimetic words are not the relation among the close word-family that can explain its meaning from the beginning. Mimetic words are admitted as a word after the word and the explanation of the mimetic words is fixed in society. Therefore, we can say mimetic words have arbitrariness.

# 3. A Synchronic Comparison of Symbolic Words in Japanese and Korean

## *-Through Classification by the Word Forms*

In the following I will comparatively analyze symbolic words in Japanese and Korean according to the regular word forms as a starting point to verify the cognation between the two languages. Hepburn<sup>6</sup> <Table 3-2> and Yale romanization<sup>7</sup> <Table 3-1-1, Table 3-1-2> systems are used for Japanese and Korean respectively, which are the most widely used, especially in the English-speaking world. The Hepburn and Yale romanization systems will be used for the following chapters as well. The exemplary symbolic words in the classifications below are extracted from the dictionaries- Kindaichi, Kyōsuke et al. (2005) for Japanese and Kungnip Kugō Yōnguwŏn (2012) for Korean, which are in-use mostly today in the respective countries.

Consonant	ㄱ	ㄲ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㄸ	ㄹ	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅃ	ㅅ	ㅆ	ㅇ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅋ	ㅌ	ㅍ	ㅎ			
transcription	k	kk	n	t	tt	l	m	p	pp	s	ss	ng	c	cc	ch	kh	th	ph	h		
Vowel	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅡ	ㅣ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅝ	ㅞ	ㅟ	ㅠ	ㅡ	ㅢ	ㅣ	ㅤ	ㅥ		
transcription	a	e	o	wu /u*	u	i	ay	ey	oy	wi	ya	ye	yo	yu	yay	yey	wa	way	we	wey	uy

\* After labial consonants

<Table 3-1-1> Korean Yale Romanization System

<sup>6</sup> The original and revised variants of Hepburn remain the most widely used methods of transcription of Japanese. As Hepburn is based on English and Italian phonology, an English speaker unfamiliar with Japanese will generally pronounce a word romanized in Hepburn more accurately than a word romanized in the competing Kunrei-shiki. (Kodansha, 1983, p. 335-336)

<sup>7</sup> Korean Yale was developed by Samuel Elmo Martin and his colleagues at Yale University about half a decade after McCune-Reischauer. It is the standard romanization of the Korean language in linguistics. It is the most systematic and thoughtfully constructed transcription of earlier Korean... (Lee and Ramsey, 2000, p. 10).

Vowel comparison		
Items	Middle Korean	Contemporary Korean
ㅏ	wo	o
ㅑ	woy	oy
ㅓ	ywo	yo
ㅕ	wu(always)	wu u: after labial consonants :
ㅠ	ywu	yu
ㅠ/	ywuy	NA
ㅜ	o*	NA
ㅟ/	oy	NA

\*o=A (International Phonetic Alphabet)

<Table 3-1-2> Vowel Comparison of Korean Yale Romanization System

あ a	い i	う u	え e	お o	(ya)	(yu)	(yo)
か ka	き ki	く ku	け ke	こ ko	きゃ kya	きゅ kyu	きょ kyo
さ sa	し shi	す su	せ se	そ so	しゃ sha	しゅ shu	しょ sho
た ta	ち chi	つ tsu	て te	と to	ちゃ cha	ちゅ chu	ちょ cho
な na	に ni	ぬ nu	ね ne	の no	にゃ nya	にゅ nyu	にょ nyo
は ha	ひ hi	ふ fu	へ he	ほ ho	ひゃ hya	ひゅ hyu	ひょ hyo
ま ma	み mi	む mu	め me	も mo	みゃ mya	みゅ myu	みょ myo
や ya		ゅ yu		よ yo			
ら ra	り ri	る ru	れ re	ろ ro	りゃ rya	りゅ ryu	りょ ryo
わ wa	*ゐ wi		*ゑ we	を wo			
				ん n			
が ga	ぎ gi	ぐ gu	げ ge	ご go	ぎゃ gya	ぎゅ gyu	ぎょ gyo
ざ za	じ ji	ず zu	ぜ ze	ぞ zo	じゃ ja	じゅ ju	じょ jo
だ da	ぢ ji	づ zu	で de	ど do	ぢゃ ja	ぢゅ ju	ぢょ jo
ば ba	び bi	ぶ bu	べ be	ぼ bo	びゃ bya	びゅ byu	びょ byo
ぱ pa	ぴ pi	ぷ pu	ぺ pe	ぽ po	ぴゃ pya	ぴゅ pyu	ぴょ pyo

\*ゐ wi, \*ゑ we are not used in contemporary Japanese.

<Table 3-2> Japanese Hepburn Romanization system

## 3-1. Classification by the Word Forms

### 3-1-1. In Japanese

The examples of symbolic words in each category below, which are *a-dan* ‘a-row’ group<sup>8</sup> in the Japanese *hiragana* order, were extracted in a random sampling method from the Japanese dictionary mentioned above. According to the word forms, the symbolic words can be divided into five categories: 1-1 <Reduplication>, 1-2 <Particular Phonemes Added - small *tsu* (moraic<sup>9</sup> obstruent /Q/)<sup>10</sup>, syllabic *n* (moraic nasal /N/)<sup>11</sup>, *ri* and long vowel >, 1-3 <Opposition in Consonant Quality > and 1-4 <Irregular Combination>. The number of Japanese symbolic words is approximately 1600.<sup>12</sup> In the dictionary of Amanuma (1978), the number is 1523 and it is 1597 in the dictionary of Ōtsubo (1982).

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<sup>8</sup> In the dictionary of Ōtsubo (1982), the frequency of the *a*-initial is 26% by my calculation which shows the largest distribution in symbolic words.

<sup>9</sup> Mora is a unit in phonology that determines syllable weight, which in some languages determines stress or timing.

<sup>10</sup> Double consonants are marked by doubling the consonant following the small *tsu* (moraic obstruent /Q/), except for *sh* → *ssh*, *ch* → *tch*, *ts* → *tts*. The other cases are transcribed as *t*.

e.g.) *kekka* ‘Result’, *sassato* ‘quickly’, *zutto* ‘all the time’, *kippu* ‘ticket’, *zasshi* ‘magazine’, *issho* ‘together’, *kotchi* (not *kocchi*) ‘this way’, *mittsu* ‘three’, *sa-kut* ‘cutting off sharply’.

<sup>11</sup> Syllabic *n* (moraic nasal/N/) is written as *n* before consonants, but as *m* before labial consonants, i.e. *b*, *m*, and *p*. It is also written *n'* (with an apostrophe) before vowels and *y*.

<sup>12</sup> According to Kungnip Kugō Yōnguwōn (1993, p. 140), the number of the set of Korean symbolic words is 1109 and the set of Japanese symbolic words is 617 when grouping the opposition in consonant quality and the opposition in vowel quality. It shows that the amount of Korean symbolic words is about 1.7 times more than Japanese symbolic words. Meanwhile, the number of Korean symbolic words is 8286 in the Yanbian Language Institute (1981).

## a. Reduplication<sup>13</sup>

The symbolic words in this category mainly have four syllables and the shapes look like X(Y)(Z)X(Y)(Z) - X, Y and Z denote different syllables. They depict a temporal repetition or continuation. Occasionally, six-syllable symbolic words are also found like *u-tsu-ra-u-tsu-ra* ‘drowsing’ but there is few and none found in the *a-dan* group. The six-syllable symbolic words just repeat the first three syllables. The reduplicated symbolic words are mostly followed by the verb *suru*<sup>14</sup> or the quotative particle *to*. The examples are represented by the syllable boundary (.).

e.g.) *a.ri.a.ri* ‘to clearly see in one's mind's eye’ - psychomimes (psy. in the following)

*ka.cha.ka.cha* ‘clinking’ - phonomimes (pho. in the following)

*sa.ku.sa.ku* ‘crunching; freshly crisp’ - pho.

*ta.ra.ta.ra* ‘to continuously drip (sweat or liquid); long-windedly (speech)’

- pho. / phenomimes (phe. in the following)

*na.mi.na.mi* ‘filled almost to overflowing’ - phe.

**b. Particular Phonemes Added-** small *tsu* (moraic obstruent /Q/), syllabic *n* (moraic nasal /N/), *ri* and long vowel.

### b-1. Small *tsu* (moraic obstruent /Q/)

Small *tsu* sounds assimilate according to the following consonants [k, p, t and s]. The shapes look like X (Y) (Z) *tsu* or X *tsu* (Y) (Z). The meaning implies a momentary single occurrence of an action. They are mostly followed by the quotative particle *to*

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<sup>13</sup> It takes up to 49% out of whole Japanese symbolic words in the dictionary of Amanuma (1978) and it takes up to 46% in the dictionary of Ōtsubo (1982).

<sup>14</sup> The verb *suru* by itself is a full-fledged verb, meaning ‘do’, but when it is combined with a verbal noun, its own meaning is hardly retained. Rather, the meaning of the complex verb consisting of the verbal noun and *suru* is attributed mostly to the meaning of the verbal noun (Tsujimura, 1999, p. 139).

e.g.) *as.sa.ri* 'light, plain, simple; without second thought' - phe.

*kak.ka* 'to blaze or burn vigorously; to fluster (either from shyness or anger)- phe.

*sa.kut* 'cutting off sharply' -pho.

*tap.pu.ri* 'full; stuffed' -phe.

## **b-2. Syllabic *n* (moraic nasal /N/) Added**

These symbolic words express an interval and reverberation, and are mostly followed by the quotative particle *to*. The shapes look like X(Y)(Z)*n* or X(Y)*n*X(Y)(*n*). Colons below over vowels mean long vowels

e.g.) *a:n'* 'crying with the mouth open' - pho.

*za.bun'* 'big splash; plunging' -pho.

*tam.ma.ri* 'quite a lot' -phe.

## **b-3. Syllable *ri* Added**

Symbolic words ending with *ri* depict temporary slowness or softness and mostly belong to phenomimes and are also almost followed by the quotative particle *to*. The shapes look like X (Y) *ri* X (Y) *ri* or X Y (Z) *ri*.

e.g.) *an'.gu.ri* 'gazing open-mouthed; dumbfounded with the mouth wide open' - phe./psy.

*ka.ra.ri* 'pleasantly dry; clearing up; cheerful' -phe.

*sa.ra.ri* 'fresh and dry; light and smooth; easygoing' -phe.

*ta.ra.ri* 'dripping slowly' -phe.

## **b-4. Long Vowel Added**

Symbolic words with long vowels depict strongness and the continuity of a long interval. The shapes look like X: Y: or X (Y): Z (colon means long vowel). They are mostly followed by the quotative particle *to*.

e.g.) *a:n'a:n'* 'crying with the mouth open' - pho.

*ka:ka:* 'crying sounds of crows' -pho

*za:za:* 'sound of downpour' - pho.

*wa:wa:* 'crying loudly' -pho.

*ji:n'* 'touched deeply; poignantly' -phe./psy.(exceptionally extracted from *ゝゝ*- *dan*  
to show the shape X (Y): Z)

### c. Opposition in Consonant Quality

There are voiced and unvoiced types in this category. The forms are found in all the different types shown above. When a symbolic word is voiced in its first syllable, the meaning tends to connote louder or heavier sounds, or stronger, rougher, bigger actions or states, whereas the unvoiced symbolic words connote softer or lighter sound, or small, sharp, delicate actions or states. They are mostly followed by the quotative particle *to* or the conjunctive particle *ni*.

e.g.) *ga.ri.ga.ri* (*ka.ri.ka.ri*) 'to scratch, grind or chew hard things; overly thin' -pho./phe.

*za.wa.za.wa* (*sa.wa.sa.wa*) 'rustling; stirring' -pho

*da.ra.da.ra* (*ta.ra.ta.ra*) 'continuous dripping of heavy liquid like sweat, blood,  
etc. or dragging on without end or gently sloping' - pho. /phe.

*ba.ra.ba.ra* (*pa.ra.pa.ra*) 'sound of hail hitting and scattering; to break into pieces'  
- pho. /phe.

*pa.ra.pa.ra* (*ha.ra.ha.ra*)<sup>15</sup> 'to sprinkle or scatter sparsely; flip through pages' - pho./phe.

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<sup>15</sup> This is not the relation between voiced and unvoiced phonemes. The *p*: *h* opposition in consonant quality only shows the slight difference in nuance. In other words, the consonant *p* in Japanese connotes louder or heavier sounds, or stronger, rougher, bigger actions or states, while the consonant *h* connotes softer or lighter sounds, or small, sharp, delicate actions or states.



## d. Irregular Combination

Symbolic words in this category are used for expressing diverse and complex meanings by combining different elements. Phenomimes are often found in this category. The shape of the symbolic words in this category mainly looks like X Y Z Y.

e.g.) *a.ta.fu.ta* ‘hurriedly; flustered; panicky’ - phe. /psy.

*ka.ta.pi.shi* ‘creaking sound; wranglingly’ - pho./phe.

*u.ro.cho.ro* ‘loitering noisily or restlessly’ -phe. (exceptionally extracted from *u-dan* to show a good example)

## 3-1-2. In Korean

The exemplary symbolic words in each classification below, which belong to *a*-vowel group (*a*, *ay*, *ya*, *wa*, *way*) words in the Korean alphabet (*Hangul*) order were extracted by a random sampling method from the Korean dictionary (*Phyocwun Kwuketaysacen*.2008). According to the word forms, symbolic words can be divided into four categories: <Reduplication>, <Particular Phonemes Added - *k/p/s*, *n/m/ng*, *li* and *l*>, <Opposition in Consonant Quality >, <Opposition in Vowel Quality >, <Irregular Combination>.

### a. Reduplication

#### a-1. Reduplication

The symbolic words in this category mainly have two or four syllables and the shapes look like X(Y)X(Y) -X,Y and Z denotes different syllables. They depict a temporal repetition or continuation. These words are found mostly in symbolic words like the cases in Japanese. They are often followed by a suffix *hata*<sup>16</sup> or a continuative suffix *kelita*<sup>17</sup> but not followed by a quotative particle. They independently function as adverbs in sentences.

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<sup>16</sup> It changes the word class to a verb or an adjective by combining with a noun or an adverb.

e.g.) *nam.sil.nam.sil* ‘filled to the top or rippling waves’ -phe  
*a.lun.a.lun* ‘to be faintly seen in one's (mind's) eye’ - phe./psy.  
*sa.kak.sa.kak* ‘crunching; freshly crisp’ -pho.  
*cwal.cwal* ‘to flow forcibly’ -pho.  
*cwal.lang. ccal.lang* ‘clinking’ -pho

## a-2. Partial Reduplication

This type of symbolic words is found only in Korean. Partial reduplication is used in case of emphasizing meaning or adjusting rhythm and pattern. As seen below, the shapes look like XX'Y or XYY' and they change from two syllables to three syllables. The partial reduplication is mostly done by reduplication of the last syllable, but ‘*twu -twung -sil*’ shows the reduplication of the first syllable. (It was exceptionally extracted from *u*-vowel group in order to illustrate a good example)

e.g.) *twu.twung.sil* ‘floating gently [lightly]’ -phe.  
*tta.ta.tak* ‘scratching [touching] sound against the frame of a rolling wheel’ -pho.  
*pa.du.duk* ‘with a grating [rasping, creaking] sound’ -pho.  
*a.sa.sak* ‘with a crunching sound’ -pho.

## b. Particular phonemes added - *k/p/s, n/m/ng, li* and *l*

A Korean syllable consists of an initial sound, a medial vowel and a final consonant. The initial sound and final consonant are optional (just like English) whereas a Japanese syllable always ends with a vowel, except for the small *tsu* and *n*. The symbolic words in this category end with various consonants and vowels. However the particular phonemes *k/p/s, n/m/ng* and *li*<sup>17</sup>, are correspondent or similar to small *tsu* (moraic obstruent /Q/), syllabic *n* (moraic nasal /N/), *ri* in Japanese and the type ended with *l* is not found in the types in Japanese above. They also function independently as adverbs in sentences.

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<sup>17</sup> It is a suffix meaning repetition of action by combining after symbolic words.

<sup>18</sup> The phonemes [l] and [r] are not in a distinctive opposition in Korean

### **b-1. Final consonants - *k/p/s***

The meaning implies a sound of disconnection, and light and non-elastic state or action. These can be formed with one syllable whereas Japanese symbolic words mostly have at least two syllables.

e.g.) *ttak* 'breaking or discontinuous sound or exactness - pho./phe.

*na.kus.na.kus* 'gentle action or state; flexibly; mildly; gently; feebly'-phe.

*ccap.ccap* 'the sound of smacking one's lips'-pho.

*sa.kak.sa.kak* 'crunching; freshly crisp'-pho.

### **b-2. Final consonants - *n/m/ng***

The symbolic words express a light continuity or prolonged resonance. These can also be formed with one syllable.

e.g.) *ka.man.ka.man* 'softly, quietly, gently and lightly'-pho.

*sal.kum.sal.kum* 'sneakingly'-phe.

*chal.lang.chal.lang* 'clink; jingle; tinkle'-pho.

*khwang* 'with a bang!'-pho.

### **b-3. Syllable *li* added**

In addition to *li*, there are many symbolic words which end with different sounds, for example, *lay*, *lo*, *lu*, *ci*, *chi*, *i*, etc. But the common feature is that they all end with vowels. Therefore there is no regularity for the meanings, though they mostly belong to phenomimes, which are similar to the *ri* ending in Japanese.

e.g.) *a.li.a.li* 'dim; indistinct'-phe./psy.

*wa.lu.lu* 'fall (down [collapse] with a crash'-pho./phe.

*ca.lu.lu* 'glossy and oily'-phe.

#### **b-4. Final consonant - l**

Symbolic words ending with ‘l’ depict rhythmical or repetitive sound, or flowing or continuous states.

e.g.) *pa.tul.pa.tul* ‘tremblingly; shiveringly’ - phe.

*a.sul.a.sul* ‘thrilling or narrowly’ - phe.

*an.cel.pu.cel* ‘restlessly; impatiently; nervously’ -phe./psy.

*chal.chal* ‘brimmingly’ - pho./phe.

#### **c. Opposition in Consonant Quality**

There are three types of consonant articulation in Korean: plain, reinforced and aspirated. Plain consonants tend to connote slow, gentle, heavy and big states. Reinforced consonants tend to connote swift, hard, tight and compact states. Aspirated consonants tend to depict flexibility, elasticity, crispness and sharpness. It is very difficult to differentiate the meaning between the three types, but there is nevertheless a delicate nuance between them as explained above. The productivity of opposition in consonant quality can be reviewed with a basic example such as *calkatak* ‘with a click; with a snap’. *Calkatak* is divided into two sub-groups: ‘*calkatak, celketek, celkatak*’ and ‘*calkak, celkek, celkak.*’ Each sub-group has nine alternatives because each first letter *c* in the first syllable of each sub-group can be replaced with ‘*c, cc, and ch*’ and each second letter *k* in the second syllable of each sub-group can be replaced with ‘*k, kk, kh.*’ In other words, the first sub-group has nine alternatives: ‘*calkatak, calkkatak, calkhatak, ccalkatak, ccalkkatak, ccalkhatak, chalkatak, chalkkatak, chalkhatak.*’ (Kungnip Kugŏ Yŏnguwŏn, 1993, p. 77)

e.g.) Plain / Reinforced / Aspirated

*tal.kak / tal.kkak / tal.khak* ‘with a click (relatively gentle / hard / sharp)’ -pho.

*tayng.tayng / ttayng.ttayng / thayng.thayng* ‘swollen up (relatively plain/ compact/ elastic)’ -phe.

*pa.tu.tuk / ppa.tu.tuk / pha.tu.tuk* ‘with a grating [rasping, creaking] sound (relatively slow and heavy / faster and tight /fastest and crispy)’ -pho.

*payng.payng* / *ppayng.ppayng* / *phayng.phayng* ‘turning round and round / spinning  
/ spinning faster relatively’-phe.

*cal.ku.lang* / *ccal.ku.lang* / *chal.ku.lang* ‘with a clink (relatively heavy / tight / sharp)’  
- pho.

#### d. Opposition in Vowel Quality

Many symbolic words appear in two or more shapes by reflected vowels. For example, according to Lee and Ramsey (2011, p. 162) and Sohn (1999, p. 96), there are three classes of vowels in Korean: *yang* (bright), *yin* (dark), and neutral. *Yang* vowels and *Yin* vowels are classified by the tongue positions when the sounds are articulated. If the tongue positions are low (or open) they are *yang* vowels such as /a, ay, o/ as opposed to *yin* vowels such as /ey, wu, e/, in which the tongue positions are high (or close).

Traditionally, Korean had a strong vowel harmony which is argued to be an Altaic languages’ trait. However, in modern Korean, it is only applied in certain cases, such as symbolic words and native Korean words. *Yang* vowels tend to connote bright, light, small, thin, sharp and quick states while the *yin* vowels connote dark, heavy, big, thick, dull and slow states. The shapes mostly look like X (Y) X (Y). It is because the vowel harmonies are mostly found in the forms of reduplication.

e.g.) *kkang.chong.kkang.chong* / *kkeng.chwung.kkeng.chwung* ‘to jump up and down  
/ to jump up and down with a large motion’-phe.

*sayng.kul.sayng.kul* / *sing.kul.sing.kul* ‘smiling affably/gently’-phe.

*wa.lu.lu* / *wu.lu.lu* ‘fall (down) with a crash/collapse heavily with a crash’ -pho./phe.

*chal.chal* / *chul.chul* ‘brimmingly/overflowingly’- pho./phe.

*ha.nul.ha.nul* / *hu.nul.hu.nul* ‘lightly, airily/slowly, sluggishly’-phe.

#### e. Irregular Combination

Symbolic words in this category are used for expressing diverse and complex meanings by combining different elements. Phenomimes are often found in this category. The shape of the symbolic words in this category mainly looks like X Y Z Y.

e.g.) *a.ki.ca.ki* 'harmonious in appearance; visually charming/ entertainingly in a small scale'  
- phe. /psy.

*a.tung.pa.tung* 'possessed; obsessed' - psy.

*al.tul.sal.tul* 'thriftily; with frugality' - psy.

*al.ssong.tal.ssong* 'variegated; motley/ ambiguous; obscure' - phe./psy.

### 3-1-3. Conclusion

As observed in the above classifications, the forms of onomatopoeic and mimetic words in Japanese and Korean are common in many ways. However, there are also a few differences. To sum up, the common and different features of the Japanese and Korean symbolic words in forms are as follows. The Japanese symbolic words are classified by the forms in following four categories: <Reduplication>, <Particular Phonemes Added>, <Opposition in Consonant Quality>, and <Irregular Combination>. The Korean symbolic words are divided into the following five categories: <Reduplication, Particular Phonemes Added>, <Opposition in Consonant Quality>, <Opposition in Vowel Quality>, and <Irregular Combination>. Therefore, the symbolic words in these two languages have common forms in <Reduplication>, <Particular Phonemes Added>, <Opposition in Consonant Quality> and <Irregular Combination>.

In the case of <Reduplication>, the shapes look like X (Y) X (Y) in both languages, but Japanese symbolic words hardly have two syllable forms while Korean symbolic words have many. It is because all Japanese syllables (or moras) except for small *tsu* (moraic obstruent /Q/) and syllabic *n* (moraic nasal /N/) are open syllables<sup>19</sup>, meaning they all end with a vowel and do not usually have a meaning in a mora, while Korean syllables consist of initial sounds, medial vowels and final consonants and can have a meaning in a syllable. This feature is related to the category of <Particular Phonemes Added> too. Korean symbolic words in the category which has endings with final consonants are more various than Japanese symbolic

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<sup>19</sup> A syllable is typically made up of a vowel (V) with optional initial and final consonants(C). A syllable ends with a non-consonant is called an open syllable (V, CV, CCV, etc.), while a syllable that ends with a consonant is called a closed syllable (VC, CVC, CVCC, etc.).

words which mostly end with vowels. It is because the range of consonant variation is wider than vowel variation in both languages and Korean symbolic words can be formed with one syllable while Japanese symbolic words mostly have at least two syllables.

Japanese symbolic words in the category of <Opposition in Consonant Quality>, are produced by unvoiced and voiced sound while the Korean symbolic words are produced by plain, reinforced and aspirated sound.

The most different feature of symbolic words between two languages is the <Opposition in Vowel Quality>. Many Korean symbolic words appear in two or more shapes by reflected vowels but Japanese symbolic words lack the vowel harmony which is argued to be an Altaic languages' trait (Miller, 1971, P. 61-64). Some consider that such a process must have existed at one time. However, a consensus has not been reached.

In this chapter, I comparatively analyzed the symbolic words in word-form as a starting point to verify the kinship between the two languages. For the following chapters, studies of historical, phonological and etymological approach in symbolic words will be carried out.

## 4. The Historical Development of Symbolic Words in Word-formation

In this chapter, I will discuss symbolic words which are used only as constituent adverbs<sup>20</sup> in the Japanese and Korean languages. The Japanese and Korean vocabularies include thousands of symbolic words, and those symbolic words are mostly indigenous words which are not influenced by the Chinese language.

In order to trace a mimetic word to its origin and original meaning, morphological analysis of the mimetic word needs to be done. The first step is to review how the word class of symbolic words developed. The developing process of symbolic words in word-formation will be discussed from three views: morphological analysis, the origin, and phonological reconstruction.

First, in a morphological analysis, the most frequent word structure of symbolic words in Japanese and Korean is a syllable reduplication form like X(Y)(Z)+X'(Y')(Z'). The preceding form 'X' reflects the meaning of the word and the following form '(Y)(Z)' expresses the difference of subtle nuance on the basis of basic meaning. Therefore, the origin of symbolic words is extracted from the preceding form 'X'. Regarding tracing symbolic words to their origin, the preceding form is treated as an important constituent in a mimetic word and the origin of symbolic words can be extracted from the preceding form.

e.g.1) *ken.twung.ken.twung* / *ken.seng.ken.seng* 'giving a lick and a promise, halfheartedly '

*kwup.sin.kwup.sin* / *kwup.sil.kwup.sil* 'bowing obsequiously'

*na.kun.na.kun* / *na.kus.na.kus* 'flexibly, mildly, gently, feebly'

*pang.kus.pang.kus* / *pang.sil.pang.sil* 'smiling happily'

*pi.chil.pi.chil* / *pi.tul.pi.tul* 'tottering, staggeringly'

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<sup>20</sup> Constituent adverbs are adverbs that define a constituent in a sentence. The word class of symbolic words is 'adverb' but not a sentence adverb in a syntactical function. (Kungnip Kugō Yōnguwōn, 1993, p. 57)



e.g.1) is an example of Korean symbolic words that show the difference of subtle nuance by syllable switching. In these pairs, the two words do not show the difference of basic meaning, but there are subtle differences in nuance. The reason that the two words do not show the difference of basic meaning is because of the same preceding syllable form, and the difference of subtle nuance results from the switching of the following syllable form. Therefore, we can infer the fact that Korean symbolic words imply the meaning of the origin in their preceding forms. This kind of phenomenon is shown below in e.g.2). In e.g.2), the phonemes and the meanings between Korean and Japanese symbolic words are directly correspondent.

e.g.2) Korean / Japanese

*nam.sil.nam.sil* / *nam.i.nam.i* <sup>21</sup> ‘filled to the top or rippling waves’

*na.kut.na.kut* / *na.yo.na.yo* ‘flexibly, mildly, gently, feebly’

Second, regarding the origin of symbolic words, the preceding syllable forms of symbolic words are considered to derive from nouns. Original meanings of the stems in symbolic words are interpreted in a relation to nouns, even though the stems are related to verbs and adverbs. In other words, this chapter is based upon the premise that the origin of the development of vocabulary starts from nouns. In Korean, the adjective *pulk.ta* ‘red’ originates from the noun *pul* ‘fire’ and adjective *phu.lu.ta* ‘blue’ originates from noun *phul* ‘grass’, and the adjective *huyta* ‘white’ originates from noun *hay* ‘sun’ (Sö, 2003, p. 324-325).

Third, in a phonological reconstruction, there is the issue of how we analyze symbolic words morphologically when we think that the structure of symbolic words is considered to be a form (preceding syllable form + following syllable form). The assumption that the last phoneme of the preceding syllable form of a word was a consonantal phoneme and that the prototype of a word was a one-syllable word in ancient times, is based on the way of reconstruction of prototype-words and disappeared-words organized in Sö (1996, p. 20-145). The summary is as follows.

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<sup>21</sup> All Japanese syllables end with a vowel except for small *tsu* (moraic obstruent /Q/) and syllabic *n* (moraic nasal /N/), while Korean syllables consist of initial sounds, a medial vowel and final consonants and can have meaning in a syllable. Therefore, the syllables of *na.mi.na.mi* can be divided to *nam.i.nam.i* when compared to the Korean symbolic word *nam.sil.nam.sil*.

In contemporary Korean, a sound change of the postpositional subject particle ‘*i*’ and ‘*ka*’ occurs depending on the existence of a consonantal phoneme just before the particle. However, the subject particle was only ‘*i*’ before the Middle Ages in Korea and the subject particle ‘*ka*’ developed in the 16th century AD. Considering this fact, we can infer that ancient nouns are suitable forms to combine with the particle ‘*i*’. In other words, the ancient Korean nouns are a closed syllable. In Korean, nature-related words like *mul* ‘water’, *pit* ‘light’, *pyel* ‘star’, *pi* ‘rain’, *tal* ‘moon’ etc. are all one-syllable words. Body-related words like *nun* ‘eye’, *kho* ‘nose’, *kui* ‘ear’, *mok* ‘neck’, *ppye* ‘bone’, *phal* ‘arm’, *pal* ‘foot’, *ip* ‘mouth’ etc. are also one-syllable words. *Kho* ‘nose’ in 15th century AD was *ko*. The stem *kol* of the verb *kol.ta* ‘snore’ was *ko* > *kol* before. The Korean proto-nouns were divided into two and three syllables and thereafter nouns with open syllable endings appeared. As a result, the subject particle ‘*ka*’ is needed instead of ‘*i*’. This kind of presumption is not only related to the subject particle ‘*i*’ and ‘*ka*’, but also related to the postpositional object particle ‘*ul*→*lul*’ and the topic maker ‘*un*→*nun*’. Therefore, the particle changes show the changing procedure of noun forms from closed syllables to open syllables. This can be also applied to tracing symbolic words to their origin.

My assumption of the historical development of the word-formation of symbolic words is as follows. A lexical morpheme of symbolic words can be reconstructed to a noun. For example, *ppal* of *ppal.li.ppal.li* ‘quickly’ can be considered to derive from a noun form that means *pal* ‘feet’. Some symbolic words derive from an adverb, but the symbolic words can be reconstructed to nouns eventually. For example, *pan.ccak.pan.ccak* ‘glittering, twinkling’ is thought to be a reduplication of the adverb *panccak* in Korean. Considering the relation between vocabulary words like *pitpal* ‘ray of light’, *penkay* ‘lightning’, and *pyet* ‘sunlight’, the symbolic word *pan.ccak* is thought to have originated from a noun that has a meaning of *pit* ‘light’. Some symbolic words use stems of verbs or adjectives as the lexical morpheme and these symbolic words can be reconstructed to nouns eventually. For example, *tal.li.ta* ‘run’, *palp.ta* ‘step on’, *ppa.lu.ta* ‘fast’ are thought to have originated from the noun *tali/pal* ‘legs/ feet’ and it has developed into the symbolic word *ppal.li.ppal.li*.

In the next chapter, I will provide actual analysis of symbolic words that correspond between the indigenous Korean and Japanese languages. These symbolic words are neither Sino-Korean nor Sino-Japanese.

## 5. An Etymological Comparison of Symbolic Words in Korean and Japanese

In the previous chapter, I introduced an important theoretical framework that is necessary to understand the actual analysis in this chapter. In extracting the proto-type of Korean words, I apply the method of internal reconstruction found in the etymological dictionary of Sǒ (2003)<sup>22</sup>. The historical documents presented in the dictionary will not be shown one by one in this chapter, but they are referenced in Sǒ (2003, pp. 9-11). This dictionary is the largest volume<sup>23</sup> of indigenous Korean etymology among published Korean etymological dictionaries in Korea. In this chapter, Korean words are presented first as basic words in order to compare the Japanese words as object words in the potential word-family<sup>24</sup> tables below. I base the potential word-family tables mainly on the information provided in the etymological dictionary of Sǒ (2003). Another reason for presenting Korean words first is that I have better understanding in Korean than in Japanese since I am a native Korean speaker. By analyzing Korean words first, I am able to identify and analyze their Japanese counterparts better.

In the previous chapter, I explained that the ancient Korean nouns have a one-closed syllable. In this chapter, I will reconstruct all of the proto-type of Korean nouns as one-closed syllables that end with a *t* consonant, which is a reconstructed sound of *k, p, t, l, m, n, ŋ* in a closed syllable. I will follow the reconstruction hypothetically in this chapter because, at present, there is no better idea in Korean Linguistics. Sǒ (2003, pp. 48-49) explains the reason as follows:

According to the development of culture and civilization, the number of Korean words that were one-closed syllables in ancient times, has increased and changed to open-syllable words. The terminal sounds in a word changed to sounds that are able to be pronounced easily. The Korean vocabulary needed suffixes to avoid homonyms

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<sup>22</sup> Sǒ, Chǒng-bǒm (1926 ~ 2009) was a linguist born in Korea, specializing in the etymology of the Korean language. He was a professor at Kyung Hee University in Korea. He was also a folklorist, former president of the association of Korean etymology, and head of the Altaic research centre at Kyung Hee University.

<sup>23</sup> About 1500 words

<sup>24</sup> A word-family means a group of words that developed from the same original meaning. (Sǒ, 1993, p. 153)

and thus divided into several vocabularies according to vowel alternation. By this diachronic trend, the terminal sound *t* has changed to *c, l, n, s*<sup>25</sup> which are in the similar phonetic place of articulation<sup>26</sup>. Accordingly, the terminal sounds *c, l, n, s* of one-syllable words are reconstructed as *t*. The terminal sounds *p, m, k* are sounds that occurred by *l* dropping after adding *p/m/k* on the original terminal sound *l*.

For Japanese etymology in this chapter, I use the dictionary of Ōno (2008)<sup>27</sup>, which is based on historical documents. In extracting the proto-type of Japanese words, I apply the Korean method of internal reconstruction to Japanese words. However, contemporary Japanese words are mostly open-syllable words that end with a non-consonant. Therefore, the Korean method of internal reconstruction is probably not suitable for the internal reconstruction of Japanese words. Nonetheless, it is a useful method for the comparison in this chapter if we assume that Japanese words were also closed syllables in ancient times. However, the more important thing is that we find a good number of correspondences when we focus on the initial phoneme of the first syllable in a word between both languages, regardless of the closed or open syllable concepts.

In sub-chapter 5-1 and 5-2, I will make potential word-family tables in order to find regular sound correspondences among symbolic words that derive from the core vocabulary of Korean and Japanese. In 5-3, I will handle other symbolic words that have not been handled in 5-1 and 5-2. The regular sound correspondence analyzed in this chapter covers over 30% of 1,335 SWs between the two languages. I analyze these SWs' original meanings, their word-formation and their phonological method. This percentage includes the correspondences that will be shown in 5-1 and 5-2.

## # Abbreviations

MK	=	Middle Korean	MJ	=	Middle Japanese
OJ	=	Old Japanese	SW	=	symbolic word

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<sup>25</sup> *C* and *s* are transcribed by Korean Yale Romanization which is similar to the [t] phonetic sound in the terminal sound of a word.

<sup>26</sup> Coronal

<sup>27</sup> Ōno, Susumu (1919 ~ 2008) was a Tokyo-born linguist, specializing in the early history of the Japanese language Kokugogaku. He graduated from the University of Tokyo in 1943, where he studied under Shinkichi Hashimoto. He was professor emeritus at Gakushuin University.

## # Symbol

\* = a non-attested form recovered ('reconstructed') by the comparative method, either on the basis of correspondences among cognates or by internal reconstruction.

### 5-1. Nature-Related Symbolic Words

#### 5-1-1. *Mul* 'water'

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class	
Related Words	<i>mul</i>	<i>midu</i> (OJ) <sup>28</sup> > <i>mizu</i>	water	noun	
	<i>mos</i>	<i>fuchi/futi</i>	a pond ; a pool		
	<i>pi</i>		rain		
	<i>pa.ta</i>	<i>wata</i> (MJ) <sup>29</sup>	sea		
		<i>fukai</i>	deep	adjective	
		<i>furu</i>	fall; come down (snow or rain)	verb	
		<i>moru</i>	leak		
	<i>pu.si.ta</i>		rinse (out); wash (lightly)		
	<i>put.ta</i>		pour (in, into)		
Symbolic words	<i>pu.kul.pu.kul</i>	<i>bukubuku</i>	boiling briskly; with a	adverb	
	<i>po.kul.po.kul</i>	<i>butsubutsu</i>	sizzling sound		
	<i>po.sul.po.sul</i>	<i>boroboro</i>	sprinkling; drizzly		
	<i>pu.sul.pu.sul</i>				

<Table 5-1> The Potential Word-family of Labial Class<sup>30</sup> Related to Water

<sup>28</sup> OJ = Old Japanese(approximately the eighth century AD)

<sup>29</sup> Middle Japanese (MJ) corresponds to Japanese spoken from the 9th to 16th centuries.

Linguistic information about the etymology of the Korean word *mul* can be found in *Samguk sagi*. The *Samguk sagi*, Korea's oldest extant history book, was compiled by Kim Pusik in 1145. It handles the geography of the three kingdoms (Koguryŏ, Paekche, and Silla) in volumes 35 through 38, and consists of 50 volumes in total.

In the Three Kingdoms period, the structure of place names had often been radically different from one place to another, and that remained true well after Silla had effected its unification of the peninsula in 668. In 757, however, the powerful Silla monarch King Kyŏngdŏk carried out a reform in which all place names within the realm must conform to a rigid standard. From that point on, every significant place in Korea was given a Chinese-style name. Each was to be written with two Chinese characters, and both of those characters were to be read with standardized Sino-Korean pronunciations. Volume 35 of the *Samguk sagi* records these changes. (Lee and Ramsey, 2011, p. 38)

e.g.1) 德勿縣 本高句麗 德水縣 ‘Tekmul County was originally Koguryŏ Teksu County’

In e.g.1) above, *mul* (水) is *mul* (勿) and the standardized Sino-Korean pronunciations around that time, are *mjwæt* > *miuet* (Cho, 2004). The final consonant of *mul* is not a liquid consonant *l* but a stop consonant *t* in ancient Korean and the proto-type can be considered to be *\*mut*. In Japanese, *mizu* ‘water’ is also reconstructed as *midu* > *mizu* and the proto-type is *\*mit*. Meanwhile, *mul* is *mu* in the Tungusic<sup>31</sup> language and *mī* in the Gilyak<sup>32</sup> language. The words *mu* and, *mī* are *r*-eliminated forms reconstructed as *\*mut* > *\*mur* > *mu*. Furthermore, the Korean word *may*<sup>33</sup> that expresses the fluctuation of tide is correspondent to *mul*. According to the district, the word expresses differently and the *mul* (水) is also

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<sup>30</sup> A group of the words starting with labial consonants like [p, b, ɸ, β, m, f, v].

<sup>31</sup> The largest of the Tungusic peoples are the Manchu who are around 10 million people. They are originally from Manchuria, modern-day Northeast China, but following their conquest of China in the 17th century, they have been almost totally assimilated into the main Han Chinese population of China.

<sup>32</sup> Gilyak is an indigenous ethnic group inhabiting the northern half of Sakhalin Island and the region of the Amur River estuary in Russia's Khabarovsk.

<sup>33</sup> Kim (1985) and Toh (1985) handle about *mul* in detail. They share the opinion that *may* and *mul* are words expressing *mul*, although they have different opinions about the details.

expressed as *may* (買).<sup>34</sup>

In <Table 5-1> above, the original meaning of the word *mot* (池) is water. The root<sup>35</sup> of the word *pata* is *pat* and it has the meaning of water. The root of the word *pusita* is *pus*. It is reconstructed as *\*put* and also means water. Considering that the final consonant of a word is a stop consonant in ancient Korean, the word *pi* can be reconstructed as *\*pit* and has the meaning of water, too. The root *put* of the word *putta* also means water.

In the Japanese words in <Table 5-1> above, the root *fur* of the word *furu* (降) is reconstructed as *\*put* > *pur*. The pronunciation of [f (Φ)] in Japanese is often mixed with glottal [h], so *furu* is also transcribed into *huru* in the Japanese Kunreishiki Romanization. The correspondence of [p→f (h)] is a similar sound shift like [b→p→f (Φ)] which is one of the chain shifts of Grimm's Law (known as the First Germanic Sound Shift). An example is that the Korean *pat* 'a field' corresponds to the Japanese *hata* 'a field' in phonological and etymological ways. Another example is that the Japanese SWs *hi.ku.hi.ku* 'twitching repeatedly' and *bi.ku.bi.ku* 'stronger twitching action than *hi.ku.hi.ku*' and *pi.ku.pi.ku* 'said of a sharp, convulsive twitching' are almost the same words and only show a slight difference in nuance. This kind of *b:p:h* set<sup>36</sup> is often found in Japanese symbolic words. The root *fut* of *futsi/huti* 'a pond' is reconstructed as *\*put*, which also means water. The root *fuk* of the Japanese adjective *fukai* is reconstructed as *\*put* and has also the meaning of water.

Among the related SWs in <Table 5-1>, the roots of *pukulpukul* and *pokulpokul* are *puk* and *pok* respectively. They are reconstructed as *\*put* and *\*pot* respectively, and the both words

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<sup>34</sup> 水城郡 本高句麗 買忽郡 'Suseng (water city) County was originally Kogurye mayhol County' [Volume 35 in *Samguk sagi* (Kim, et al., 1996)]

<sup>35</sup> The part of a word that has the main meaning and that its other forms are based on; a word that other words are formed from e.g.) 'walk' is the root of 'walks', 'walked', 'walking' and 'walker'. (Hornby et al., 2005)

<sup>36</sup> e.g.) *bi.ri.bi.ri* 'to vibrate (said of a feeling of pain or stimulus as if caused by an electric shock), *pi.ri.pi.ri* 'said of a pricking pain lighter than *bi.ri.bi.ri*, and *hi.ri.hi.ri* 'said of a lingering feeling of pain/irritation on the skin'

originally mean water. The Japanese SW *bukubuku* corresponds to the Korean SW *pukulpukul* in original meaning, word-formation and phonologically. The correspondence of [p] and [b] between Korean and Japanese is just the difference of voiced and unvoiced sounds. Actually, it is difficult for Korean speakers to differentiate not only between the sound of [p] and [b] but also between [g] and [k], [d] and [t], [s] and [z]; similarly, the phonemes [l] and [r] are not distinctively opposed in Korean and Japanese. The root *bok* of the Japanese SW *bukubuku* is reconstructed as *\*but* > *buk* and means water. The roots of SWs *posulposul* and *pusulpusul* are *pos* and *pus* respectively. They are reconstructed as *\*put* and *\*pot* respectively, and the original meaning of them is water. Likewise, the root *bor* of the Japanese SW *boroboro* is reconstructed as *\*bot* and has the meaning of water.

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
Related Words	<i>se.li</i>	<i>simo</i>	frost	noun
	<i>sengay</i>		a layer of frost	
	<i>ssit.ta</i>		wash	verb
		<i>susugu</i> <i>sosogu</i>	wash; rinse	
Symbolic words	<i>swal.swal</i> <i>swul.swul</i> <i>sol.sol</i>	<i>sarasara</i> <i>surasura</i>	with a great flow; flow freely	adverb

<Table 5-2> The Potential Word-family of Alveolar Fricative<sup>37</sup> Class Related to Water

In <Table 5-2> above, the root of the word *seli* is *sel*. It is reconstructed as *\*set* and originally means water. The word *sengay* is also considered to have developed as follows: *selay* > *seay* > *sengay*. The root *sit* of the word *ssit.ta* is considered to be a noun that means

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<sup>37</sup> Alveolar fricative [s] has the phonetic features of [+anterior, +coronal, +strident]. Im (2008) considers that the third type of Altaic word related to water is a type that has the property of both */\*m-/* and */\*s-/* in the first letter of the words related to water. It is noticeable for Korean and Japanese words to have */\*s-/* type.



water because washing is carried with water. The root of the word *susugu* is *\*sut > sus* and it is a paronymous word <sup>38</sup>of the root *ssit* of the Korean word *ssit.ta*. The root of the word *sosogu* is *\*sot > sos* and means water. The word *simo* can be reconstructed as *\*sit > \*sir > simo* as a form of dropping *r*.

In the SWs above, the roots of *swalswal*, *sulsul* and *solsol* are reconstructed as a form of *\*(s+ vowel + t)* and all of them have the meaning of water. The root of the Japanese SW *sarasara* is reconstructed as *\*sat > sar* and has the meaning of water. The roots of the Korean SWs *swalswal*, *sulsul*, *solsol* are *\*swat*, *\*sot* and *\*sut* respectively. The roots *sat* and *sut* of the Japanese SWs *sarasara* and *surasura* can be considered paronymous words of *\*swat*, *\*sot*, *\*sut*.

Therefore, taking the above facts into consideration, it can be understood that the SWs that have the same origin in Korean and in Japanese are divided into two word-families. One is the word-family of labial class like *pukulpukul*, *bukubuku*, *pusulpusul*, *boroboro* etc. The other word-family involves alveolar fricatives like *swalswal*, *sarasara*, *sulsul/solsol*, *surasura* etc. The process of SWs related to water was considered to be done by reduplication of nouns passing through time according to the different cognition.

# In summary, the regular sound correspondences and word-formation among symbolic words related to water are as follows:

Korean / Japanese

*pukulpukul* / *bukubuku, butsubutsu* (*p : b*)

*pusulpusul* / *boroboro* (*p : b*)

*swalswal, swulswul, solsol* / *sarasara, surasura* (*s : s*)

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<sup>38</sup> A paronym is a word that is a derivative of another and has a related meaning for example, “wisdom” is a paronym of “wise” (Hornby et al., 2005). Paronymous words between Korean and Japanese in this chapter are not necessarily cognate but share a same original meaning.

## 5-1-2. *Pit* ‘Light’

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
<b>Related Words</b>	<i>pit</i>	<i>hikari</i>	light	noun
	<i>pit.pal</i>		a ray of light	
	<i>pit</i>	<i>hikari</i>	light	
	<i>pit.pal</i>		a ray of light	
	<i>hays.pal</i>		a ray of the sunlight	
	<i>pit.kal</i>		a colour	
<b>Related Words</b>	<i>hoy</i> (MK) > <i>hay</i>	<i>pi</i> (OJ) > <i>hi</i>	the sun; daylight	noun
		<i>hiru</i>	day; the daytime; noontime	
	<i>pyel</i>	<i>pusi</i> (Ryukyuan)	a star	
	<i>pyeth</i>		sunshine; the rays of the sun	
	<i>pen.kay</i>		lightning	
	<i>pich.na.ta</i>	<i>hikaru</i>	Shine; glitter; dazzle	verb
<b>Symbolic words</b>	<i>pan.ccak.pan.ccak</i> <i>pen.ccek.pen.ccek</i>	<i>pikapika</i>	glitteringly; brilliantly; dazzlingly	adverb
	<i>pan.cil.pan.cil</i> <i>pen.cil.pen.cil</i>		smoothly; glossily	
	<i>pen.ccek</i>	<i>pikari</i> <i>pikat</i>	with a flash	

<Table 5-3> The Potential Word-family Related to Light

In <Table 5-3>, the Korean word *pitpal* is divided into *pit* and *pal* and both *pit* and *pal* have the meaning of light. The root *bal* of the word *hayspal* is also the paronym. The words *pit*, *pyel* and *pyeth* are all nouns which mean light. The word *pyeth* is reconstructed as *\*pet* > *pyet*

and *pyel* is also reconstructed as \**pet* > \**pel* > *pyel*.<sup>39</sup> In the Manchu language, *pyel* is *usiha* and it is reconstructed as \**pusiha* > *husiha*. The root *pus* is reconstructed as \**put*. The Japanese word *hoshi* is reconstructed as \**pot* > \**posi*. The first phoneme *p* is preserved as *pusi* in the Ryukyuan language. *Pul* is a kind of light and it is reconstructed as \**put*. The root *pen* of the word *penkay* is also reconstructed as \**pet* and its original meaning is a light. In addition, the Japanese word *hikari* derives from the Korean word *pitkal*. The word *pitkal* is a compound word of two synonyms *pit* and *kal*.

In <Table 5-3>, the Japanese word *hi* ‘daylight’ and *hiru* ‘daytime’ are paronymous words of the Korean word *hoy* (MK) > *hay*. The root of *hiru* is *hir* and it is reconstructed as \**pit* > \**pir fir*.

In the Korean SWs ‘*panccakpanccak*, *penccekpenccek*, *pancilpancil*, *pencilpencil*’, the preceding syllables *pan* and *pen* are reconstructed as \**pat*. They may have the meaning of light. The Japanese SWs *pikapika* and *pikari* are symbolic adverbs that express glittering and dazzling or flashing. The root *pik* of *pikapika* and *pikari* is reconstructed as \**pit* and it is a paronymous word of the Korean word *pit*. The symbolic words in <Table 5-3>, are considered to have developed from nouns according to the circumstances, and the nouns changed to adverbs by repetition of the noun itself.

# In summary, the regular sound correspondences and word-formation among symbolic words related to light are as follows:

#### Korean / Japanese

*pan.ccak.pan.ccak*, *pen.ccek.pen.ccek*, *pen.ccek* / *pi.ka.pi.ka*, *pikari*, *pikat* (*p* : *p*)

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<sup>39</sup> Considering that a diphthong is the phoneme developed secondarily from a monophthong, the diphthong can be reconstructed as a monophthong. There are diphthongization and contraction in Secondary development of phonemes. Diphthongs such as ‘*ya*, *ye*, *yo*, *yu*’ are phonemes developed by diphthongization and ‘*ay*, *ey*, *oy*, *wi*, *ui*’ are phonemes developed by contraction of ‘*a+i*, *e+i*, *o+i*, *w+i*, *u+i*’ (Sō, 1996, p. 20-145)

### 5-1-3. *Palam* ‘wind’

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
<b>Related Words</b>	<i>pa.lam</i>		wind	noun
	<i>pul.ta</i>	<i>huku</i>	blow	verb
<b>Symbolic words</b>	<i>hwu.hwu</i>	<i>huhu</i>	blowing repeatedly or forcefully	adverb
	<i>phal.lang.phal.lang</i>	<i>patapata</i> <i>harahara</i> <i>hirahira</i>	lightly fluttering in the wind	
	<i>phal.lang</i>	<i>hi.ra.ri</i>	fluttering lightly once	
	<i>san.tul.san.tul</i> <i>sen.tul.sen.tul</i> <i>sol.sol</i>	<i>sawasawa</i> <i>soyosoyo</i>	blowing gently; blowing softly	
	<i>sal.lang.sal.lang</i>	<i>sarasara</i> <i>sayasaya</i>	with a rustle [whisper] (in the wind)	

<Table 5-4> The Potential Word-family Related to Wind

In <Table 5-4> above, the Korean word *palam* is morphologically analyzed as *pAl* (= *pul.ta* in its verb form) + *Am* (nominal suffix)’. Since the final consonant of a word is a stop consonant in ancient Korean, the root *pal* can be reconstructed as *\*pat* and has the meaning of wind. The root *pal* of *palam* and the root *pul* of *pulta* are paronymous. The root *pul* is reconstructed as *\*put* and it corresponds to the root *huk* of the Japanese verb *huku* because the root *huk* is reconstructed as *\*put* > *\*hut*. Likewise, the Korean SW *hwu.hwu* corresponds to the Japanese SW *huhu*. Wind is considered to have an auditive concept, too. The root of the Japanese SW *patapata* is *pat* and it also means wind. The Korean SW *phalangphalang* derives from the noun *palam*. In The Korean SWs above, the roots of *santulsantul*, *solsol* and *sallangsallang* are reconstructed as a form of *\*(s+ vowel + t)* and all of them have the meaning of wind. The root *sar* of the Japanese SW *sarasara* is reconstructed as *\*sat* > *sar* and has the meaning of wind. The Korean SWs *santulsantul*, *solsol* and *sallangsallang*

correspond to the Japanese SWs *sawasawa*, *soyosoyo* and *sarasara* respectively in original meaning, word-formation and phonologically.

# In summary, the regular sound correspondences and word-formation among symbolic words related to wind are as follows:

#### Korean / Japanese

*hwu.hwu / hu.hu* (h : h)

*phal.lang.phal.lang / pa.ta.pa.ta, harahara, hi.ra.hi.ra* (ph : p/h)

*phal.lang/ hi.ra.ri* (ph : h)

*san.tul.san.tul, sen.tul.sen.tul, sol.sol / sa.wa.sa.wa, so.yo.so.yo* (s : s)

*sal.lang.sal.lang / sa.ra.sa.ra, sa.ya.sa.ya* (s : s)

#### 5-1-4. *Kwulum* ‘clouds’

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
<b>Related Words</b>	<i>kwu.lum</i>	<i>kumo</i>	clouds	noun
<b>Symbolic words</b>	<i>mong.kay.mong.kay</i> <i>mung.kay.mung.kay</i>	<i>mokumoku</i> <i>mukumuku</i>	in thick clouds	adverb

**<Table 5-5> The Potential Word-family Related to Clouds**

The Korean word *kwulum* was *kwulwum* in the 15th century AD. The root *Kwul* of *kwulwum* has the original meaning of water because rain comes from clouds, and rain also originally means water. The Japanese word *kumo* is considered to be a word that was made by dropping the *l* in *kwulwum*.

In <Table 5-5>, *mong.kay.momg.kay* and *mung.kay.mung.kay* correspond to *mokumoku* and *mukumuku* respectively in original meaning, word-formation and phonologically. Meanwhile, *mokumoku* is a reduplicated form of the noun *kumo* with the syllable-inversion.

# In summary, the regular sound correspondences and word-formation among symbolic words related to clouds are as follows:

Korean / Japanese

*mong.kay.momg.kay*, *mung.kay.mung.kay* / *mo.ku.mo.ku*, *mu.ku.mu.ku* (*m : m*)

### 5-1-5. *Pul* ‘fire’

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
Related Words	<i>pul</i>	<i>pwi</i> (OJ) > <i>hi</i>	fire	noun
		<i>hono(h)o</i>	flames	
	<i>pulk.ta</i>		red	adjective
Symbolic words	<i>hwu.kkun.hwu.kkun</i>	<i>pokapoka</i>	burning; flushing	adverb
	<i>hwal.hwal</i>	<i>bo:bo:</i>	flaring; burning furiously	
	<i>pu.ci.ci</i>	<i>busubusu</i>	said of the sound or manner of an object not burning well and just giving off smoke, smoldering; to simmer	
	<i>pul.kus.pul.kus</i>		with red spots	

<Table 5-6> The Potential Word-family Related to Fire

In table <Table 5-6>, the Korean adjective *pulk.ta* derives from the noun *pul*. The *pul* is reconstructed as *\*put*. The Japanese word *hi* is reconstructed as *pwi*, and *pwi* is a paronymous word of *pul*. The Japanese root *ho* of *hono(h)o* is another representation of *hi* and *ho* is reconstructed as *\*pot* > *\*por* > *\*po* > *ho*. The *pul*, *hi* and *ho* are all paronymous words of fire.

In the symbolic words above, the root *hwu* of *hwu.kkun.hwu.kkun* is reconstructed as *\*put* > *\*pul* > *\*pwul* > *\*hwul* > *hwu*. This word derives from the noun *pul*. The Korean SW *hwu.kkun.hwu.kkun* corresponds to the Japanese SW *pokapoka* in original meaning, word-formation and phonologically. The *pokapoka* derives from the root *ho*. The correspondence of *p* : *h* between *pu* and *ho* and the correspondence of *p* : *b* between *pokapoka* and *bo:bo:* was previously explained on page 39-40. The root *puc* of the Korean SW *pu.ci.ci* is reconstructed as *\*put*. The Japanese SW *busubusu* corresponds to the Korean SW *pu.ci.ci*.

# In summary, the regular sound correspondences and word-formation among symbolic words related to fire are as follows:

#### Korean / Japanese

*hwu.kkun.hwu.kkun* / *pokapoka* (*h* : *p*)

*hwal.hwal* / *bo:bo:* (*h* : *b*)

*pu.ci.ci* / *bu.su.bu.su* (*p* : *b*)

## 5-2. Body-Related Symbolic Words

### 5-2-1. *Nwun* ‘eyes’

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
Related words	<i>nwun</i>		eyes	noun
		<i>mayu</i>	eyebrows	
	<i>mel.ta</i>		far from	adjective
		<i>mare</i>	rare; seldom seen	
		<i>majiroku</i>	flicker	verb
Symbolic words	<i>mal.ttong.mal.ttong</i> <i>mel.ttwung.mel.ttwung</i>	<i>majimaji</i>	with wide fixed eyes, blankly, with a vacant stare	adverb
	<i>kkam.ppak.kkam.ppak</i>		flickeringly	

<Table 5-7> The Potential Word-family Related to Eyes

What is the etymology of the Korean SWs *mal.ttong.mal.ttong*, *mel.ttwung.mel.ttwung*? Before giving a thought to the etymology, Korean people do not doubt that the words in the potential word-family above are related to eyes. Let us see the preceding syllables *mal* and *mel*. Considering the developing process of SWs, which is illustrated as follows: nouns→(verb/adjective) →adverb→ SWs, the *mal* and *mel* derive from the root *mel* of the adjective *mel.ta*. After that, the *mal* and *mel* developed as adverb forms like *mel.li* and thereafter SWs with a reduplication form appeared. In other words, we can infer that the origin of *mel.ta* is a noun with the meaning of *mel* because the *mel.ta* is a visual concept. In the contemporary Japanese words, eyes are *me* but the ancient form is *ma*. In <Table 5-7>, *maj.i.maj.i*<sup>40</sup> is the Japanese SW that has the same meaning as the Korean SW, *mal.ttong.mal.ttong*. The verb

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<sup>40</sup> The syllables of *majimaji* can be divided to *maj.i.maj.i* when compared to the Korean symbolic word *mal.ttong.mal.ttong*. <see p.33 e.g.) *nam-i-nam-i*>



form is *majiroku*. The root of *majimaji* is *maj* and it is reconstructed as *\*mat*. The *\*mat* is the proto-type of *me* ‘eyes’. In Korean, the preceding syllable *kam* of the verb *kamta* ‘close one’s eyes’ is a noun related to eyes, and it can be thought that the word *kkam.ppak.kkam.ppak* derives from the noun.

Therefore, from the fact above, the process of SWs related to eyes in Korean and Japanese is considered to be done by the reduplication of nouns through the developing process: nouns → (verb/adjective) → adverb → SWs. The SWs in <Table 5-7> have the meaning of eyes originally.

# In summary, the regular sound correspondences and word-formation among symbolic words related to eyes are as follows:

Korean / Japanese

*mal.ttong.mal.ttong, mel.ttwung.mel.ttwung / ma.ji.ma.ji (m : m)*

### 5-2-2. *Ip* ‘a mouth’

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
Related Words	<i>ip</i>		a mouth, an entrance	noun
		<i>koto</i>	a speech	
		<i>kotoba</i>	word, language	
		<i>koe</i>	voice	
	<i>kwu.meng</i>		a hole, an opening	
	<i>kul</i>		writings	
		<i>uta</i>	a song	

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
Related Words	<i>ka.la.ta</i> (MK <sup>41</sup> )	<i>kataru</i>	tell, talk	verb
		<i>kuu</i>	eat	
		<i>iu</i> < <i>ihu</i> (OJ)	speak	
	<i>sok.sak.i.ta</i>	<i>sasayaku</i>	talk in whispers	
	<i>ulp.ta</i>		chant (a poem)	
		<i>utau</i>	sing	
Symbolic words	<i>kkal.kkal</i>	<i>karakara</i>	laughing loudly	adverb
	<i>kkwul.kkek.kkwul.kkek</i>	<i>gokugoku gubigubi</i>	gulpingly	
	<i>khik.khik</i>	<i>kut.kut</i>	laughing as if stifling the laughter welling up in one's throat (mostly for young girls)	
	<i>kwu.si.lung.kwu.si.lung</i>	<i>kudokudo</i>	keeping grumbling; repeatedly saying the same thing	
	<i>so.kon.so.kon</i>	<i>kosokoso</i>	in whispers; in an undertone, secretly; in a low voice	
	<i>swul.swul</i>	<i>surasura</i>	fluently; smoothly	

<Table 5-8> The Potential Word-family Related to a Mouth

The word *ip*(口) ‘a mouth’ in the contemporary Korean was *kos*(古次) in the language of Koguryō<sup>42</sup>. 穴口郡 一云 甲比古次 ‘穴口 is also written as 甲比古次.’ [Volume 35 in *Samguk sagi* (Kim et al. 1996)] The first transcription ‘穴口’ was an attempt to represent the sounds of the Koguryō name using phonograms. The second transcription ‘甲比古次’

<sup>41</sup> Middle Korean (MK) corresponds to Korean spoken from the 10th to 16th centuries.

<sup>42</sup> Koguryō was an ancient Korean kingdom (37 BC–668 AD) located in northern and central parts of the Korean Peninsula, southern Manchuria, and southern Russian Maritime province.

was Chinese characters used to approximate the meaning of the name, ‘entrance of valleys or caves.’ This method of reading characters is called *hun* (訓) by Koreans (the same type of reading is called *kun* (訓) in Japan). According to the transcription of Shin (1958, p. 641-642), 古次 is *kos(i)* while Beckwith(2004, p. 71) transcribes as *kvtsi* (古次). This word can be compared to the Japanese word *kuchi/kuti*(口) ‘a mouth.’ The word *kos* can be a paronymous word of the Japanese word *koto*. The examples below show the correspondence between the Korean vowel *o* and the Japanese vowel *u*.<sup>43</sup>

e.g.) Korean / Japanese

*koc*(串) ‘a spit’ / *kusi*(串) ‘a spit’  
*kkot* < *koc* (MK) ‘flower’ / *kusa* ‘grass’  
*kos.kan* ‘a store room’ / *kura* ‘a store room’  
*kom* ‘bear’ / *kuma* ‘bear’  
*po.kul.po.kul* ‘bubbling’ / *bukubuku* ‘bubbling’

In <Table 5-8>, the root *kAl* of the MK *kAlAta* is reconstructed as *kAt* > *kAl* and it is also a paronym of *kot*. The root of *koto* is also *kot*. The root of *kataru* is *kat*. The Japanese word *koe* is reconstructed as *\*kot* > *\*kor* by dropping *r*. The Japanese word *kotoba* is a compound noun combined by *koto* and *ba*. The word *kuu* is a form of *r*-dropping which is reconstructed as *\*kut* > *\*kur*. The Korean verb *ip* and the Japanese verb *ihu* > *iu* has the same etymology which proves that the word-stems of the verbs derive from nouns.

In the SWs in <Table 5-8>, the root *kkal* of the Korean SW *kkal.kkal* is reconstructed as *\*kat* > *kal* > *kkal* and it corresponds to the Japanese SW *karakara*. The root *kkul* of the Korean SW *kkwul.kkek.kkwul.kkek* is reconstructed as *\*kut* > *kul* and *kkwul.kkek.kkwul.kkek*

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<sup>43</sup> According to Frellesvig & John (2008, p. 24), MK (Middle Korean) *o* is expected to correspond to OJ (Old Japanese) *u*, except in final position. e.g.) MK / OJ (*kokori* / *kukwi* ‘stem’, *mom* / *mu-* *mwi* ‘body’, *moyh/mure* ‘mountain’, *moh* / *mwo* ‘direction’)

corresponds to the Japanese SW *gokugoku* and *gubigubi*<sup>44</sup> which has the same meaning. The first phoneme *k* of Korean SWs and the first phoneme *g* of Japanese SWs are just the difference of voiced and unvoiced sounds. This makes it difficult for Korean speakers to differentiate between them. The root *kos* of the Japanese SW *kosokoso* is reconstructed as *\*kot* and it involves syllable inversion with the Korean SW *so.kon.so.kon*. Syllable inversion occurs often when a word is pronounced twice with continuous syllable repetition, for example, (so).kon.so.kon.so.kon.so.kon.... The root *kud* of the Japanese SW *kudokudo* is reconstructed as *\*kut* > *kud* and the *kudokudo* corresponds to the Korean SW *kwu.si.lung.kwu.si.lung* which has the same meaning.

Accordingly, we can infer that the Korean and Japanese SWs related to the mouth, developed by reduplication of nouns which are lexical morphemes.

# In summary, the regular sound correspondences and word-formation among symbolic words related to ‘a mouth’ are as follows:

#### Korean / Japanese

*kkal.kkal* / *ka.ra.ka.ra* (*kk* : *k*)

*kkwul.kkek.kkwul.kkek* / *go.ku.go.ku gu.bi.gu.bi* (*k* : *g*)

*kwu.si.lung.kwu.si.lung* / *ku.do.ku.do* (*k* : *k*)

*so.kon.so.kon* / *ko.so.ko.so* (syllable inversion – *k* : *k*)

*swul.swul* / *su.ra.su.ra* (*s* : *s*)

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<sup>44</sup> The Korean word *kubi* ‘a turn (of a river), a bend (of a road), the curve (of a street)’ may correspond to the *gubi* of the Japanese symbolic word *gubigubi* because the Japanese word *kubi* means ‘neck’ and have the similar original meaning of an important part and phonologically correspond to the Korean word *kubi*.

### 5-2-3. *Pal/tali* ‘feet/ legs’

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
Related Words	<i>pal</i>		feet	noun
	<i>ta.li</i>		legs	
	<i>nu.li.ta</i>	<i>noroi</i>	slow	adjective
	<i>ppa.lu.ta</i>	<i>hayai</i>	fast	
	<i>tat.ta</i> <i>tal.li.ta</i>		run; rush	verb
		<i>tatsu</i>	stand	
	<i>palp.ta</i>	<i>humu</i>	step on; trample on	
Symbolic words	<i>nu.lit.nu.lit</i>	<i>noronoro</i>	slowly; sluggishly; tardily	adverb
	<i>pal.pal</i> <i>pel.pel</i>	<i>buruburu</i>	shivering with cold	
	<i>phal.ttak.phal.ttak</i>	<i>patpat</i>	jumping repeatedly	
	<i>ppal.lang.ppal.lang</i>	<i>hayabaya</i>	hastily	
	<i>te.pek.te.bek</i>	<i>tobotobo</i>	trudgingly; ploddingly	
	<i>tong.tong</i>	<i>ton' ton'</i>	softly stamp (one's feet) from cold	

<Table 5-9> The Potential Word-family Related to Feet

The correspondence of [p→f (h)] is one of the chain shifts of Grimm's Law as mentioned before in the example of *mul*. In <Table 5-9>, the root of the Korean word *ppaluta* is *pal* > *ppal* and it developed from the noun *pal*. The Japanese word *hayai* is considered to have derived from *ppaluta*. The proto-type *\*tat* of the Korean word *tali* is connected to the Japanese verb *tatsu* and the root of *tatsu* is also *tat*.

In the SWs represented in <Table 5-9>, the root *nul* of the Korean SW *nulitnulit* is reconstructed as *\*nut* > *nut* > *nul*, and *nulitnulit* corresponds to the Japanese SW *noronoro*.

The word *noronoro* has also the adjective form *noroi* which is similar to the Korean adjective *nulita*. The root *nor* is also reconstructed as *\*not*. These two SWs *nulitnulit* and *noronoro* share the common meaning of slow movement (with legs or feet).

The preceding syllable *phal* of the Korean SW *phal.ttak.phal.ttak* is reconstructed as *\*pat* > *pal* and it is considered to have the meaning of feet originally. The Japanese SW *hayabaya* also corresponds to *ppal.li.ppal.li* in original meaning, word-formation and phonologically. The Japanese SW *buruburu* corresponds to the Korean SW *pel.pel* which means feet shivering with cold. The Korean SW *tepektebek*, *tongtong* and the Japanese SW *tobotobo*, *ton'ton'* also correspond to each other respectively in original meaning, word-formation and phonologically.

Accordingly, the vocabulary related to a foot made no distinction between a leg and a foot in the old times and the vocabulary was divided into other word classes, like the symbolic adverbs by reduplicated nouns.

# In summary, the regular sound correspondences and word-formation among symbolic words related to feet are as follows:

#### Korean / Japanese

*nu.lit.nu.lit* / *no.ro.no.ro* (*n : n*)  
*pal.pal*, *pel.pel* / *buruburu* (*p : b*)  
*phal.ttak.phal.ttak* / *patpat* (*ph : p*)  
*ppal.lang.ppal.lang* / *hayabaya* (*pp : h*)  
*te.pek.te.bek* / *to.bo.to.bo* (*t : t*)  
*tong.tong* / *ton' ton'* (*t : t*)

#### 5-2-4. *Son* ‘hands’

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
Related Words	<i>son</i>		hands	noun
		<i>ta</i> (OJ) > <i>te</i>		
		<i>(te)saguri</i>		
	<i>kum</i>		a line	
	<i>kulk.ta</i>		scratch	verb
	<i>kut.ta</i>		draw (a line)	
		<i>kaku</i>	write; draw	
	<i>mun.ci.lu.ta</i> <i>cwu.mwu.lu.ta</i>	<i>momu</i>	rub; rub and press with fingers	
Related Words		<i>sawaru</i>	touch	verb
	<i>man.ci.ta</i>			
	<i>ta.tum.ta</i>		trim up; touch[do] up	
		<i>tadoru</i>	trace; follow (unknown road)	
	<i>te.tum.ta</i>		grope around	
	<i>tu.tu.li.ta</i>	<i>tataku</i>	strike; beat; tap; knock	
		<i>toru</i>	take; hold; seize, catch	
Symbolic words	<i>kulk.cek.kulk.cek</i>		scratching (one's head) repeatedly	adverb
	<i>te.tum.te.tum</i>	<i>tadotado(shii)</i>	fumbling for	
	<i>ttok.ttok</i>	<i>ton'ton'</i>	a tap; a knock	
	<i>man.ci.cak.man.ci.cak</i>		fingering; fumbling	
		<i>momimomi</i>	kneadingly	
	<i>cwu.mul.lek.cwu.mul.lek</i>			

<Table 5-10> The Potential Word-family Related to Hands

The proto-type of the Korean word *son* is *\*sot*. It is *ta* (OJ) > *te* in Japanese and it looks like there is no connection between *sot* and *te*. However, the word *son* is related to the Japanese word *(te)saguri* and *sawaru* in <Table 5-11> above. The roots of all of these words are reconstructed as *\*sat*. The proto-type *sot* of the Korean word *son* and the root of Japanese word *sat* are considered to have the same original meaning of hands. In addition, the Japanese noun *ta* > *te* is related to the Korean verbs *ta.tum.ta*, *te.tum.ta* and *tu.tu.li.ta* which are *t*-initial words that all have the same original meaning of hands. The Japanese verb *tataku* derives from the noun *ta*. The Korean word *munciluta* is related to the Japanese word *momu* as *m*-initial. The Korean verbs *kulk.ta* and *kutta* are related to the Japanese word *kaku* as *k*-initial. All these words are related to hands in original meaning.

In the SWs in <Table 5-10>, the root *bak* of the Korean SW *pakpak* is reconstructed as *\*pat* > *pak* and has the meaning of hands. The Korean SW *ttok.ttok* corresponds to the Japanese SW *ton'ton'*. The Korean SW *kulk.cek.kulk.cek* derives from the verb form *kulkta* and the lexical morpheme *kulk* is reconstructed as *\*kut*, which is also the lexical morpheme of the Korean verb *kutta*. Considering its phonological change (*kut* > *kul* > *kuum* > *kum*), the root *kut* is a paronym of the Korean noun *kum* ‘line’. Likewise, we can infer that SWs develop from the other words: *tetumta* → *tetumtetum*, *mancita* → *mancicakmancicak*, *cwumwuluta* → *cwu.mul.lek.cwu.mul.lek*, *tadoru* → *tadotado(shii)*, *momu* → *momimomi*.

Therefore, in considering of the fact above, we can infer that the process of developing SWs related to hands in Korean and Japanese is done by reduplicating nouns through the following developing process: nouns → verbs → adverbs. The SWs in <Table 5-10> share the meaning of hands.

# In summary, the regular sound correspondences and word-formation among symbolic words related to hands are as follows:

Korean / Japanese

*te.tum.te.tum* / *tadotado* (*t* : *t*)

*ttok.ttok* / *ton'ton'* (*t* : *t*)



### 5-2-5. *kho* ‘a nose’

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
Related words	<i>kho</i>		a nose	noun
	<i>nay</i>	<i>nihohi</i> (MJ) > <i>nioi</i>	smell	
	<i>kol.ta</i>	<i>kaku</i>	snore	verb
		<i>kagu</i>	sniff	
	<i>math.ta</i>			
	<i>pwun.ki.ta</i>	<i>kusai</i>	scent; smell	
	<i>pul.ta</i>	<i>kamu</i>	blow one’s nose	
Symbolic words	<i>kwul.kwul</i>	<i>gu:gu:</i>	snoring	adverb
	<i>kung.kung</i>	<i>kun'kun'</i>	snuffling; sniffing	
	<i>mul.kun</i>	<i>mut(to)</i>	with a strong smell; intense smell (hanging around)	
		<i>pun'pun'</i>		
	<i>pel.lum.pel.lum</i> <i>pel.lwung.pel.lwung</i>	<i>hikuhiku</i>	quivering (twitching) one’s nostrils	

<Table 5-11> The Potential Word-family Related to a Nose

In <Table 5-11> above, the root *kol* of the Korean word *kolta* is an archaic word of the word *kho*. The proto-type of *kho* is *\*kot* on the basis of the closed syllable ending presumption. The root *kam* of the Japanese word *kamu* is reconstructed as *\*kat* > *\*kal* > *\*kalm* > *kam*. The *kot* and the *kam* are considered to be paronymous words that have the meaning of ‘a nose’. The Korean word *nay* is reconstructed as *\*nat* > *\*nal* > *\*nal.i* > *nai* > *nay*. The Japanese word *nioi* can be reconstructed as *\*nirohi* > *nihohi* > *nioi*, so the root is *nir* (*nit*). These two roots *nat* and *nit* are considered to be paronyms words that have the meaning of ‘a nose’.

In <Table 5-11>, the Korean SWs *kwul.kwul* and *kungkung* correspond to the Japanese SW *gu:gu:* and *kun'kun'* respectively in original meaning, word-formation and phonologically.

The root *pun'* of the Japanese SW *pun'pun'* is considered to have derived from the Korean verb *pwunkita*. The root *mul* of the *mulkun* is reconstructed as *\*mut* and it corresponds to the Japanese SW *mut*. The root *pel* of the *pel.lum.pel.lum* is reconstructed as *\*pet* > *pel*. The root *hik* of *hikuhiku* is reconstructed as *\*hit*. According to the correspondence of [p→f (h)], the *h*-initial of *hit* corresponds to the *p*-initial of *\*pet* and both are considered to have the same etymology of ‘a nose’. The correspondence *e* of *\*pet* and *i* of *\*hit* can be explained with an *i*-breaking<sup>45</sup> example: *syem* (MK) > *sem* vs. *sima* (OJ) as many scholars<sup>46</sup> have pointed out.

# In summary, the regular sound correspondences and word-formation among symbolic words related to ‘a nose’ are as follows:

Korean / Japanese

*kwul.kwul* / *gu:gu:* (*k* : *g*)

*kung.kung* / *kun'kun'* (*k* : *k*)

*mul.kun* / *mut* (*t* : *t*)

*pel.lum.pel.lum pel.lwung.pel.lwung* / *hi.ku.hi.ku* (*p* : *h*)

## 5-2-6. *Meli* ‘a head’

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
Related Words	<i>ma.li</i> (MK) > <i>me.li</i> <i>wu.twu.me.ri</i>	<i>atama</i>	the head; a leader	noun
	<i>kkol</i>	<i>kata</i>	a shape; a form	
	<i>el.kwul</i>		a face	
		<i>kao</i>		

<sup>45</sup> The first vowel *i* of *sima* is assimilated by the following vowel *a* of *sima*..

<sup>46</sup> Ramstdt <recited form Kim (1990, p. 234)>, Poppe(1965), Martin(1966), Miller(1971), etc.

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
Symbolic words	<i>kka.tak.kka.tak</i> <i>kku.tek.kku.tek</i> <i>kku.tek</i>	<i>kokurikokuri</i> <i>kokkuri. .</i>	nodding	adverb
	<i>to.li.to.li</i> <i>cel.ley.cel.ley</i> <i>sel.ley.sel.ley</i>		shaking head	
		<i>okaburiokaburi</i>		

<Table 5-12> The Potential Word-family Related to a Head

In <Table 5-12>, the Korean word *me.li* is reconstructed as *\*mat* > *\*mal* > *mali* (MK) > *meli*. The Japanese word *atama* correspond to the Korean word *wu.twu.me.ri*. The proto-type of Korean word *kkol* is *\*kot* and the root *kok* of the Japanese SW *kokurikokuri* and *kokkuri* is reconstructed as *\*kot* > *kok*. The root *kkat* of the Korean SW *kka.tak.kka.tak* is reconstructed as *\*kat* > *kkat*. The Japanese word *kata* can be also reconstructed as *\*kat*. The *ma* of the Japanese noun *atama* can be a paronymous word of the reconstructed root *\*mat* of *mali*. The Korean noun *Elkwul* is a compound noun of *el* + *kwul*. *El* and *kwul* are synonyms and *kwul* is a paronym of the Korean noun *kkol*. The root of *ok* of the Japanese SW *okaburiokaburi* is reconstructed as *\*ot*, and *\*ot* can possibly correspond to the reconstructed root *\*et* of the Korean noun *elkwul*, and *\*ot* and *\*et* have the original meaning of ‘a head’. The Korean SW *kka.tak.kka.tak* corresponds to the Japanese SW *kokurikokuri* in original meaning, word-formation and phonologically.

Accordingly, we can infer that the Korean and Japanese SWs related to ‘a head’ correspond. They also are interrelated to other word classes. For example: Korean nouns vs. Japanese SWs and Japanese nouns vs. Korean SWs.

# In summary, the regular sound correspondences and word-formation among symbolic words related to ‘a head’ are as follows:

Korean / Japanese

*kka.tak.kka.tak, kku.tek.kku.tek, kku.tek* / *ko.ku.ri.ko.ku.ri, kok.ku.ri* (*k : k*)

## 5-2-7. Mom ‘a body’

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
<b>Related Words</b>	<i>mom</i>	<i>mu</i> (OJ) > <i>mi</i>	a body	noun
<b>Symbolic words</b>	<i>kwu.mul.kwu.mul</i> <i>kkwu.mul.kkwu.mul</i>	<i>mogumogu</i> <i>guzuguzu</i>	wiggling; slowly	adverb
	<i>kkwum.tul.kkwum.tul</i>	<i>kunekune</i>	wrigglingly; squirmingly	
	<i>me.mut.me.mut</i>	<i>mojimoji</i>	timidly, uneasily (holding back due to shyness)	

<Table 5-13> The Potential Word-family Related to a Body

In <Table 5-13>, the Korean word *mom* is reconstructed as *\*mot* > *\*mol* > *\*molom* > *\*moom* > *mom*. The proto-type of the Japanese word *mi* is considered to be *\*mut* > *mu* > *mi*, and the *\*mut* and the *\*mot* are paronymous words. The roots *mog* and *moj* of the Japanese SWs *mogumogu* and *mojimoji* are reconstructed as *\*mot* such as the Korean word *mom*. The Korean SW *kwu.mul.kwu.mul* is the syllable inversion of *mogumogu*. The root *kkwum* of the Korean SW *kkwum.tul.kkwum.tul* and the root *ku* of the Japanese SW *kunekune* are reconstructed as *\*kut* and both roots are paronymous. The Korean SW *me.mut.me.mut* corresponds to the Japanese word *mojimoji*.

Accordingly, we can infer that the Korean and Japanese SWs related to a body are closely related to each other in original meaning, word-formation and phonologically.

# In summary, the regular sound correspondences and word-formation among symbolic words related to ‘a body’ are as follows:

Korean / Japanese

*kwu.mul.kwu.mul* / *mo.gu.mo.gu* (syllable inversion - *k* : *g*)

*kwu.mul.kwu.mul* / *gu.zu.gu.zu* (*k* : *g*)

*kkwum.tul.kkwum.tul* / *ku.ne.ku.ne* (*kk* : *k*)

*me.mut.me.mut* / *mo.ji.mo.ji* (*m* : *m*)

### 5-2-8. *kwui* ‘ears’

Items	Korean	Japanese	Meaning	Word Class
<b>Related Words</b>	<i>kwui</i> <i>kwuikwumeng</i>		ears	noun
		<i>mi</i> (OJ) > <i>mimi</i>		
	<i>kwui.ttu.la.mi</i>	<i>kirigirisu</i> <i>koorogi</i>	a cricket	
	<i>kwui.me.ke.li</i>		a deaf person	
		<i>tsun'bo</i>		verb
		<i>kiku</i>	hear	
	<i>tut.ta</i>			
<b>Symbolic words</b>	<i>mekmek</i>		deafened; have difficulty in hearing	adverb
	<i>kwui.ttul.kwui.ttul</i>	<i>korokoro</i>	crying sounds of crickets	
	<i>ccong.kus.ccong.kus</i>		moving the ears;	
		<i>pi.kut.pi.kut</i>	cocking the ears	

<Table 5-14> The Potential Word-family Related to ears

In <Table 5-14>, the Korean word *kwui* is reconstructed as *\*kwut* > *\*kwul* > *\*kwul.i* > *kwu.i* > *kwui*. The Japanese verb *kiku* is considered to have derived from the Korean noun *kwui*. The Japanese word *mimi* is related to the Korean word *kwui.me.ke.li*. In a morphological way, *kwuimekeli* is analyzed as *kwui* ‘ear’ + *mek* ‘ear’ + *eli* ‘a person’. In other words, the Japanese word *mimi* (*mi* + *mi*) is related to *mek* ‘ear’. Meanwhile, *eli* ‘a person’ corresponds to the *bo* of *tsun'bo*, because *po* (*bo*) is synonym of *eli*. *Mekpo* ‘a glutton’ in Korean vs. *kuishinbo* ‘a glutton’ in Japanese is another example. The root *tut* of the Korean verb *tut.ta* is also related to the root *tsun'* of *tsun'bo*. The Japanese word *koorogi* is a change of *kororogi* so, *kor* is the root. The root *kwui* of the Korean word *kwui.ttu.la.mi* and the root *kir* of the Japanese word

*kirigirisu* and the root *kor* of *kororogi* are all paronymous words that mean ears. The second syllable *kus* of the *ccong.kus.ccong.kus* and the second syllable *kut* of the *pi.kut.pi.kut* in <Table 5-14> are considered to have the original meaning of ears. In other word, the second syllables are possibly core lexical morphemes and the first syllables are possibly prefixes.

Accordingly, the Korean SW *kwui.ttul.kwui.ttul* has derived from the noun *kwui.ttu.la.mi* and the Japanese SW *korokoro* has derived from the noun *koorogi*. So, *kwui.ttul.kwui.ttul* and *korokoro* is correlated to each other in original meaning, word-formation and phonologically.

# In summary, the regular sound correspondences and word-formation among symbolic words related to ears are as follows:

Korean / Japanese

*kwui.ttul.kwui.ttul* / *korokoro* (*t : t*)

*ccong.kus.ccong.kus* / *pi.kut.pi.kut* (second syllable<sup>47</sup> - *k : k*)

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<sup>47</sup> Potential correspondence

## 5-3. The Other Symbolic Words

In this sub-chapter (5-3), I will handle other indigenous symbolic words that have not been addressed in sub-chapters 5-1 and 5-2. These SWs are not related to the core vocabulary that I showed above in 5-1 and 5-2. However, the SWs below show examples of 1:1 correspondence in meaning, word-formation and phonologically (focusing on the initial phoneme of the first syllable in a word) on the basis of the preceding syllable correspondence that I handled in 5-1 and 5-2. The categories, English interpretations and order of the Japanese SWs below follow the dictionary of Chang (1990), which interprets 1,335 Japanese SWs according to usage by categories. The Korean SWs below are extracted from the dictionary of Kungnip Kugō Yōnguwōn (2012) which handles the largest volume of Korean SWs<sup>48</sup> among published Korean dictionaries in Korea.

### 5-3-1. People and Work (personality traits / personal relationships / job and money matters)

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks <sup>49</sup>
<i>mut / mut.turi</i>	<i>mu.twuk.twuk</i>	to be moody; to be quiet and taciturn (open with a sullen look)	<i>m : m</i>
<i>sa.ba.sa.ba</i>	<i>si.wen.si.wen</i>	to be frank; open-hearted; clear-cut (said of the type of person that does not give an unpleasant feeling)	<i>s : s</i>
<i>su.kat</i>	<i>ssak</i>	feel from ill feelings or animosity (like a pleasant, clear sky)	<i>s : s</i>
<i>u.ji.u.ji</i>	<i>wu.mul.ccwu.mul</i>	to be indecisive (from lack of confidence, insecurity)	<i>u : (w)u</i>

<sup>48</sup> The number of total symbolic words is 29,015 but the number of the set of Korean symbolic words is 1,109 when grouping the opposition in consonant quality and the opposition in vowel quality.

<sup>49</sup> Initial sound correspondences

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>hu.ru.hu.ru</i>	<i>hwi.cheng.hwi.cheng</i>	to waver (in resolution from a lack of will)	<i>h : h</i>
<i>ga.sa.ga.sa</i>	<i>kka.chil.kka.chil</i>	to be rough (such as a loud voice, steps) and unsophisticated; ill-mannered	<i>g : kk</i>
<i>ko.chi.ko.chi</i>	<i>kkong.kkong</i>	to be strict and rigid (in moral beliefs)	<i>k: kk</i>
<i>to.ge.to.ge</i>	<i>tot.chi.ta</i>	said of harsh expression, voice or attitude.	verb in Korean <i>t : t</i>
<i>ka.sa.ka.sa</i>	<i>kka.sul.kka.sul</i>	to be dry and dull	<i>k : k</i>
<i>a.ku.sa.ku</i> <i>akuseku</i> <i>akusoku</i>	<i>a.tuk.pa.tuk</i>	to toil, to drudge; sedulously, restlessly	<i>a : a</i>
<i>ku.ru.ku.ru</i>	<i>kwu.lu.ta</i>	to toil; to run around (like spinning)	verb in Korean <i>k : k</i>
<i>hu.ra.hu.ra</i> <i>hu.rat</i>	<i>pi.tul.pi.tul</i> <i>pi.sul.pi.sul</i>	to reel shakily	<i>h : p</i>
<i>gu.zu.gu.zu</i>	<i>kkwu.mul.kkwu.mul</i>	hesitatingly; dilly-dallying	<i>g : kk</i>
<i>bu.ra.bu.ra</i> <i>bu.ra.ri</i>	<i>pin.tul.pin.tul</i> <i>pin.tul</i> <i>pin.twung</i>	to loaf around; to live one's life idly and aimlessly	<i>b : p</i>
<i>no.ra.ku.ra</i> <i>no.ra.ri.ku.ra.ri</i> <i>nom.bi.ri</i>	<i>nol.ta</i>	idly, aimlessly; to lazy around and do nothing	verb in Korean <i>n : n</i>
<i>ap.pu.ap.pu</i>	<i>e.phu.e.phu</i>	to struggle desperately (as if gasping for air in the throes of drowning)	<i>a : e[Λ]</i>
<i>pat.pat</i>	<i>pheng.pheng</i>	to spend freely and recklessly; to squander in style (stressing fast and unhesitating manner)	<i>p : ph</i>



Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>pat</i>	<i>hwak</i>	to be outstanding (said of a vivid attractive state but frequently used in negative sense of being lackluster)	<i>p : h</i>

<Table 5-15> Symbolic words related to ‘People and Work’

### 5-3-2. Physical Aspects (personal appearance / facial expressions / Eye expressions / body conditions / body functions / sensations)

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>bo.ro.bo.ro</i>	<i>pu.sul.pu.sul</i>	to be ragged, tattered	<i>b : p</i>
<i>dep.pu.ri</i>	<i>ttwung.ttwung</i>	to be corpulent, portly	<i>d : t</i>
<i>de.bu.de.bu</i>	<i>twi.lwuk.twi.lwuk</i>	to be obese	<i>d : t</i>
<i>po.cha.po.cha</i>	<i>pho.dong.pho.dong</i>	to be chubby and cute	<i>p : ph</i>
<i>sun.na.ri</i>	<i>nal.ssin</i>	to be slender (to have gentle lines and be well-shaped)	syllable inversion <i>s : s</i> or <i>n : n</i>
<i>na.yo.na.yo</i>	<i>na.kut.na.kut</i>	to be slender and feeble	<i>n : n</i>
<i>ga.ri.ga.ri</i> <i>gi.su.gi.su</i>	<i>kay.kay</i>	to be extremely thin ( like a scarecrow)	<i>g : k</i>
<i>hyo.ro.hyo.ro</i>	<i>ho.li.ho.li</i>	to be tall and thin (so as to give the impression of tottering over)	<i>h : h</i>
<i>bo.sa.bo.sa</i>	<i>pu.su.su</i>	to be scruffy, disheveled	<i>b : p</i>
<i>pa.ku.pa.ku</i>	<i>ppe.kkum.ppe.kkum</i>	to open and close the mouth repeatedly	<i>p : pp</i>
<i>ho.ku.ho.ku</i>	<i>pang.kus.pang.kus</i>	to be beaming; to be pleased oneself (because things go as planned or better than expected)	<i>h : p</i>

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>mo.sat</i>	<i>mel.sswuk.</i>	to be not alert or sharp; stupid looking	<i>m : m</i>
<i>ot.to.ri</i>	<i>uy.cet.i</i>	To be poised, dignified (in appearance); to be calm (not easily excited); to be magnanimous (not mindful of or bothered by trifles)	<i>o : u</i>
<i>kyut</i>	<i>kkwak</i>	to press/purse the lips	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>pu.i</i>	<i>hwayk</i> <i>hoyk</i>	to unhappily turn away or walk away in a sudden fit of ill humor	<i>p : h</i>
<i>bu.sut</i> <i>bu.su.ri</i>	<i>ppylo.lo.tong</i>	to look sullen, sulky, glum (showing discontent on one's face)	<i>b : p</i>
<i>put</i>	<i>pu.lwu.twung</i>	to puff up; to pout	<i>p : p</i>
<i>sho.bo.sho.bo</i>	<i>sum.pek.sum.pek</i>	to narrow or blink eyes, unable to open them	<i>s : s</i>
<i>su.ku.su.ku</i>	<i>ssuk.ssuk</i>	(to grow) well and strong	<i>s : ss</i>
<i>pi.chi.pi.chi</i>	<i>phal.phal</i>	to be young, fresh and vigorous	<i>p : ph</i>
<i>pin'.pin'</i>	<i>phal.phal</i>	to be in good health, full of life, as fit as a fiddle	<i>p : ph</i>
<i>ha:ha:</i> <i>hat.hat</i>	<i>hel.ttek.hel.ttek</i>	to pant open-mouthed	<i>h : h</i>
<i>hu:hu:</i>	<i>hu.hu.</i>	to pant (to blow strongly through pursed lips)	<i>h : h</i>
<i>gu.den' gu.den'</i>	<i>kon.tu.le.man.tu.le</i>	to be dead drunk; to be drunk and pass out	<i>g : k</i>
<i>mu.ka.mu.ka</i>	<i>mey.suk.mey.suk</i>	to feel nauseous	<i>m : m</i>
<i>su.ya.su.ya</i>	<i>say.kun.say.kun</i>	to sleep calmly and peacefully	<i>s : s</i>
<i>pop.po</i>	<i>hu.kkun.hu.kkun</i>	said of a warm or hot feeling	<i>p : h</i>
<i>ka.sa.ka.sa</i> <i>ga.sa.ga.sa</i>	<i>kka.sul.kka.sul</i>	said of a course, dried out feeling (lack of moisture)	<i>k : kk</i>

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>su:su:</i>	<i>sol.sol</i>	said of a cool sensation like the wind passing through	<i>s : s</i>
<i>ba.sa.ba.sa</i>	<i>pe.sek.pe.sek</i> <i>pe.su.lek.pe.su.lek</i> <i>pu.su.su</i>	said of a dry appearance or feeling; dry and loose ( without moisture, oiliness or flavor)	<i>b : p</i>
<i>pa.sa.pa.sa</i>	<i>phe.sek.phe.sek</i>	same as <i>ba.sa.ba.sa</i> but as course	<i>p : ph</i>
<i>sap.pa.ri</i>	<i>san.ttut.i</i>	to feel refreshed; to feel relieved	<i>s : s</i>
<i>sa.ba.sa.ba</i>	<i>si.wen.si.wen</i>	to feel clean and refreshed (after being rid of unpleasant feelings)	<i>s : s</i>
<i>sa.ra.ri</i>	<i>ca.lu.lu.</i>	said of a fresh feeling without humidity or stickiness	<i>s : c[z]</i>
<i>mo.so.mo.so</i> <i>mo.zo.mo.zo</i>	<i>su.mel.su.mel</i>	said of a sensation of something wriggling about	syllable inversion <i>s : s</i> or <i>n : n</i>
<i>kyu:</i> <i>kyut</i>	<i>kkwak</i>	said of a sharp squeezing or tightening sensation	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>ji:n'</i>	<i>ccing</i>	said of a sharp pain that is almost numbing (either physically or emotionally)	<i>j[z] : c[z]</i>
<i>zu.ki.zu.ki</i> <i>zu.kin'</i> <i>zu.kin' zu.kin'</i>	<i>ci.kkun.ci.kkun</i>	continuous throbbing pain	<i>z : c[z]</i>
<i>ho.ka.ho.ka</i> <i>po.ka.po.ka</i>	<i>hu.kkun.hu.kkun</i> <i>po.kun.pho.kun</i>	to feel warm and pleasant	<i>h/p : h/p</i>
<i>hu.ka.hu.ka</i> <i>hu.wa.hu.wa</i>	<i>phuk.sin.phuk.sin</i>	to feel fluffy, soft and comfortable	<i>h : p</i>
<i>hu.nya.hu.nya</i>	<i>hu.nul.hu.nul</i>	to feel soft, flaccid	<i>h : h</i>
<i>gi.to.gi.to</i>	<i>kkun.cek.kkun.cek</i>	to feel sticky and greasy with oil	<i>g : k</i>

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>wa.na.wa.na</i>	<i>wa.tul.wa.tul</i>	to tremble from anger, cold, fear (centering more on the psychological aspect than on the physical)	<i>wa : wa</i>
<i>sa.ku.sa.ku</i> <i>sha.kit</i> <i>sha.ki.sha.kt</i>	<i>sa.kak.sa.kak</i>	said of a freshly crisp texture (vegetable or fruit)	<i>s : s</i>
<i>pa.ri.pa.ri</i>	<i>ppas.ppas</i>	to look crisp and brand-new (stressing newness and freshness)	<i>p : pp</i>
<i>dos.shi.ri</i>	<i>tum.cik.i</i>	to look bulky and heavy	<i>d : t</i>
<i>wa:wa:</i>	<i>ang.ang</i>	said of the sound or the way of someone crying loudly; to shout or to be overcome with excitement and become clamorous	<i>(w)a : a</i>
<i>wa.i.wa.i</i>	<i>wa.kul.wa.kul</i>	said of the clamorous sound of excited people, commotion (also connotes a hotly debated controversy)	<i>wa : wa</i>

<Table 5-16> Symbolic words related to ‘Physical Aspects’

### 5-3-3. Emotional Aspects (release of emotion / mood)

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>pun'</i>	<i>ppylo.lo.tong</i>	to look angry, to look peevish	<i>p : pp</i>
<i>a:n'</i> <i>wa:n'</i>	<i>ang.</i>	to cry with a wide-open mouth (usually referring to children)	<i>a : a</i>
<i>o.i.o.i</i>	<i>eng.eng</i>	to wail, to cry one's heart out, to blubber	<i>o : e[Λ]</i>
<i>on'on'</i>		to cry loudly (more reverberating than <i>o.i.o.i</i> )	
<i>u.hu.hu</i>	<i>u.hu.hu</i>	said of an involuntary, subdued laugh/chuckle	<i>u : u</i>

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>ke.ta.ke.ta</i>	<i>kkil.kkil</i>	to laugh foolishly (said of noisy and uproarious laughter especially by men, often out of place and in poor taste)	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>ke.ra.ke.ra</i>	<i>kkal.kkal</i>	to cackle (said of shrill, frivolous laughter)	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>geragera</i>	<i>kkel.kkel</i>	said of unstrained, boisterous laughter; a guffaw	<i>g : k</i>
<i>ko.ro.ko.ro</i>	<i>kkal.kkal</i>	said of young woman's laughter	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>kyut</i>	<i>kkuk</i>	said of a poignant feeling with a tightening sensation	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>gut</i>	<i>khwak</i>	to feel a lump in the throat (said of a strong emotion welling up within oneself, as if choked)	<i>g : kh</i>
<i>o.chi.o.chi</i>	<i>an.cel.pu.cel</i>	always used in the negative to imply being unable to rest	<i>o : a</i>
<i>do.ki.do.ki</i> <i>do.kin'.do.kin'</i>	<i>twu.kun.twu.kun</i>	to be nervous (said of the heart pounding with nervousness); to have (a case of) the jitters	<i>d : t</i>
<i>ya.ki.mo.ki</i>	<i>an.tal.pok.tal</i>	said of anxiety due to things not going as desired; to be in a stew about something	<i>(y)a : a</i>
<i>mut.tsu.ri</i>	<i>mu.twuk.twuk</i>	to be moody and taciturn (with an inhospitable feeling)	<i>m : m</i>
<i>ku.yo.ku.yo</i>	<i>kkung.kkung</i>	to be concerned with a trifling matter, to indulge in a vain regret, to brood over something	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>non.bi.ri</i>	<i>nu.kus.i</i>	relaxingly, quietly (emphasizing the aspect of not having to do anything)	<i>n : n</i>

<Table 5-17> Symbolic words related to 'Emotional Aspects'

#### 5-3-4. Mental Aspects (mental states / mental actions)

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>mo.sat</i>	<i>meng.meng.hi</i>	to be slow-witted, dull, not sharp	<i>m : m</i>
<i>mo.ya.m.ya</i>	<i>a.mul.a.mul</i>	to be foggy, dazed (said of a drifting feeling)	syllable inversion <i>m : m</i>
<i>o.ta.o.ta</i>	<i>wu.mu.ccwu.mul</i>	to be disconcerted, confused and flurried (a state when one confronts an overwhelming situation for the first time and is unable to make a quick judgment or react)	<i>o : (w)u</i>
<i>o.do.o.do</i>	<i>o.tul.o.tul</i>	to be timorous, at a loss because of fear or insecurity	<i>o : o</i>
<i>suk.ka.ri</i>	<i>ssak</i>	completely	<i>s : ss</i>
<i>jit / ji:t</i>	<i>ci.kus</i>	fixedly, motionlessly (said of maintaining a state for sometime)	<i>j[z] : c[z]</i>
<i>jit.ku.ri</i>	<i>cha.pun.i</i>	thoroughly; to reflect on (a matter)	<i>j[z] : ch[tʃ]</i>
<i>tsu.ku.zu.ku</i> <i>tsu.ra.tsu.ra</i>	<i>chan.chan</i>	to feel or think from the bottom of one's heart about something	<i>ts[tʃ] : ch[tʃ]</i>

<Table 5-18> Symbolic words related to ‘Mental Aspects’

### 5-3-5. Speech

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>tsu.ke.tsu.ke</i>	<i>twuk.twuk</i>	to speak harshly without reserve; to say something with neither moderation nor hesitation	<i>t : t</i>
<i>ga.mi.ga.mi</i>	<i>ko.si.lang.ko.si.lang</i>	to speak snappily, to snarl at; to be crabby	<i>g : k</i>
<i>go.te.go.te</i>		to mouth off; to complain in persistent way	<i>g : k</i>
<i>tsu.be.ko.be</i>	<i>ccon.al.ccong.al</i>	to jabber, to argue; to complain importunately	<i>ts[tʃ] : cc</i>
<i>sa.ra.sa.ra</i>	<i>swul.swul</i>	eloquently; fluently (like the quick, light and fluid flow of water)	<i>s : s</i>
<i>ton'.chin'.kan'</i>	<i>ttwung.ttan.ci</i>	to be absurd; to say something irrelevant or a person of that type	noun in Korean <i>t : t</i>
<i>mo.gu.mo.gu</i>	<i>wu.mul.wu.mul</i>	mumblingly (in a soft voice without enunciating clearly) ; to chew with one's mouth closed	syllable inversion <i>m : m</i>

<Table 5-19> Symbolic words related to 'Speech'

5-3-6. Human/Animal Actions (body movements / miscellaneous actions / lack of actions)

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>ku.nya.ku.nya</i>	<i>kwu.bul.kwu.bul</i>	to bend while flexing the body	<i>k : k</i>
<i>ku.nya.ri</i>	<i>kku.pu.ceng</i>	said of a slower, gentle bending (or a gentle curving state)	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>gu.nya.ri</i>	<i>ku.pu.ceng</i>	same as <i>ku.nya.ri</i> , except the object is bigger	<i>k : g</i>
<i>gat.pu.ri</i>	<i>kkwak</i>	to bite firmly	<i>t : t</i>
<i>ga.but</i> <i>ga.bu.ri</i>	<i>kkwul.kkek</i>	to bite something in one gulp	<i>g : kk</i>
<i>gut</i> <i>go.kut</i> <i>go.ku.ri</i> <i>gokun'</i>		to drink down fast a mouthful of liquid	<i>g : kk</i>
<i>pa.ku.pa.ku</i>	<i>ppe.kkum.ppe.kkum</i>	to open and close the mouth repeatedly; to eat with relish	<i>p : pp</i>
<i>hut</i>	<i>hu</i>	to exhale (with pursed lips) lightly	<i>h : h</i>
<i>pu:t</i>	<i>huk</i>	to blow out air all at once (more forceful than <i>hut</i> )	<i>p : h</i>
<i>pyo.kon'</i>	<i>phal.ccak</i>	to dart in a bouncing manner	<i>p : ph</i>
<i>pyon'</i> <i>pyo.i</i>	<i>hwul.ccek</i>	said of a single light jump (with a springy action)	<i>p : h</i>
<i>pyon' pyon'</i>	<i>phal.ccak.phal.ccak</i>	to hop, romp, bounce; to jump lightly	<i>p : ph</i>
<i>un'</i>	<i>ung</i>	to nod as a sign of understanding	<i>u : u</i>
<i>un' un'</i>	<i>ung.ung</i>	to nod in agreement repeatedly	<i>u : u</i>
<i>ko.ku.ri</i> <i>kok.ku.ri</i>	<i>kku.tek</i>	to nod in assent (by dropping the head suddenly)	<i>k : kk</i>



Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>ko.kun'</i>	<i>kkwu.pek</i>	to nod (said of suddenly dropping one's head forward as if having lost strength)	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>pe.kot</i> <i>pe.ko.ri</i> <i>pe.kon'</i>	<i>kkwu.pek</i>	to make a quick bow	syllable inversion <i>p : p or k : k</i>
<i>hu.nya.hu.nya</i>	<i>hu.mul.hu.mul</i>	to collapse weakly and softly; to be soft and mushy	<i>h : h</i>
<i>he.na.he.na</i>	<i>hwi.cheng.hwi.cheng</i>	to collapse from loss of strength; to stoop and fall flat	<i>h : h</i>
<i>su.ru.ri</i>	<i>sswuk</i>	to dodge, to slip	<i>s : ss</i>
<i>hi.ra.ri</i>	<i>hwul.ccek</i> <i>hoyk</i>	to dodge nimbly by jumping	<i>h : h</i>
<i>hyo.i</i>	<i>pul.sswuk</i>	lightly, with agility (said of unpremeditated sudden movement)	<i>h : p</i>
<i>ga.bu.ga.bu</i>	<i>kkwul.kkek.kkwul.kkek</i> <i>pel.khek.pel.khek</i>	to quaff; to gulp down; to chug-a-lug	<i>g : k</i> /syllable inversion <i>g : k or b : p</i>
<i>chi.bi.chi.bi</i> <i>chi.bi.ri.chi.bi.ri</i>	<i>ccil.kkum.ccil.kkum</i>	to sip with pauses between the sips	<i>ch[tʃ] : cc</i>
<i>ga.tsu.ga.tsu</i>	<i>kel.kun.kel.kun</i>	to devour, to eat hungrily; to eat like a pig	<i>g : k</i>
<i>ku.cha.kucha</i> <i>gu.cha.gu.cha</i>	<i>cil.keng.cil.keng</i>	to sound of chewing (something mixed with water) noisily	syllable inversion <i>k : k or ch :</i> <i>c</i>
<i>ba.ta.ba.ta</i>	<i>phel.lek.phel.lek</i>	to flap the wing or limb	<i>b : ph</i>

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>pin'</i> <i>pi n'pi n'</i>	<i>phel.ttek.phel.ttek</i>	with a flip (can be used figuratively to connote a jump reacting to an external stimulus)	<i>p : ph</i>
<i>su.i.su.i</i>	<i>ssuk.ssuk</i>	to move in an unrestricted fashion	<i>s : ss</i>
<i>hi.ra.hi.ra</i>	<i>phal.lang.phal.lang</i>	to flutter lightly	<i>h : ph</i>
<i>ga.shit</i>	<i>kkok</i>	to hold tightly; to hug closely	<i>g : kk</i>
<i>gat.chi.ri</i>	<i>kkwak</i>	to hold firmly	<i>g : kk</i>
<i>ut</i>	<i>uk</i>	a short groaning or growling sound or action	<i>u : u</i>
<i>pyo.i.pyo.i</i>	<i>phol.ccak.phol.ccak</i>	to hop lightly	<i>p : ph</i>
<i>hyo.i.hyo.i</i>		to hop lightly (more nimbly than <i>pyo.i.pyo.i</i> )	<i>h : ph</i>
<i>cho.ro.cho.ro</i>	<i>col.lang.col.lang</i>	said of small objects making small, quick movements	<i>ch : c</i>
<i>ki.chin'</i>	<i>kkal.kkum</i>	properly, neatly	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>do.kat</i>	<i>tel.ssek</i>	to plop down (into a chair)	<i>d : t</i>
<i>do.shin'</i>		(to sit) with a thud (so heavily that it causes a resonant banging sound)	
<i>dot.ka</i>		to sink down (into a chair) solidly and imposingly	
<i>dok.ka.ri</i>		(to sit) with a thud (with the impression of being heavy and not easily moved)	
<i>dos.shi.ri</i>	<i>tum.cik.i</i>	(to sit) with a dignified imposing manner (accentuating the feeling of being heavy and unshakable)	
<i>su.ten'</i> <i>sut.te n'</i>	<i>ccwuk</i>	to tumble and fall	<i>s : cc</i>
<i>zu.den'</i>		same as <i>su.ten</i> , except the object tumbling is heavier and the impact stronger	<i>z : cc</i>

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>su.rut</i>	<i>sswuk</i>	to slip/ slide suddenly.	<i>s : ss</i>
<i>su.ru.ri</i>		same as <i>su.rut</i> , but less abrupt	
<i>tsu.rut</i>	<i>ccwuk</i>	to slip suddenly (because of a slippery surface)	<i>ts[tʃ] : cc</i>
<i>tsu.ru.ri</i>		same as <i>tsu.rut</i> , but less abrupt	
<i>pu.ka.pu.ka</i>	<i>ppe.kkum.ppe.kkum</i>	to smoke heavily, to exhale a lot of smoke	<i>p : pp</i>
<i>kun' .kun'</i>	<i>kwung.kwung</i>	to sniff at	<i>k : k</i>
<i>no.ta.ri</i>	<i>ne.wul</i> <i>nem.sil</i>	said of a lethargic, wavelike motion	<i>n : n</i>
<i>syant' (syant')</i>	<i>cceng.cceng</i>	to become upright, to straighten oneself up (said of suddenly becoming upright from a slack posture to maintain a dignified appearance)	<i>s : cc</i>
<i>u.zya.u.zya</i> <i>u.yo.u.yo</i>	<i>wu.gul.wu.gul</i>	in swarms (said of the swarming of living things such as insects, but can be used figuratively referring to people in a pejorative sense)	<i>u : (w)u</i>
<i>hi.ku.hi.ku</i>	<i>pel.lwuk.pel.lwuk</i>	twitching repeatedly	<i>h : p</i>
<i>bi.ku.bi.ku</i>		stronger twitching action than <i>hi.ku.hi.ku</i>	<i>b : p</i>
<i>pi.ku.pi.ku</i>		said of a sharp, convulsive twitching	<i>p : p</i>
<i>sas.sa</i>	<i>chek.chek</i>	quickly, hastily, unhesitatingly	<i>s : ch[tʃ]</i>
<i>sot</i>	<i>sal.ccak</i>	softly, tenderly; quietly	<i>s : s</i>
<i>so.ro.so.ro</i>	<i>sul.sul</i>	slowly (and carefully); leisurely	<i>s : s</i>
<i>so.ro.ri.so.ro.ri</i>		same as <i>so.ro.so.ro</i> , but at a slower pace	
<i>cho.ko.cho.ko</i>	<i>cong.cong</i> <i>cho.lang.chol.lang</i>	at a trot; with a short step (of a small child); restlessly	<i>ch : c/ch</i>

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>te.ku.te.ku</i>	<i>te.pek.te.pek</i> <i>ta.pak.ta.pak</i>	to hoof it, to walk a considerable distance without slackening one's pace (intentionally, without relying on any transportation)	<i>t : t</i>
<i>to.bo.to.bo</i>		to plod along; to trudge along (said of a walk which gives the impression that one is tired)	
<i>no.so.no.so</i>	<i>nu.lit.nu.lit</i>	slowly; lazily; languidly, sluggishly	<i>n : n</i>
<i>no.so.ri.so.no.so.ri</i>		same as <i>no.so.no.so</i> , but connoting slower movements	
<i>no.ro.no.ro</i>		(to wander about) slowly, sluggishly	
<i>gan'</i>	<i>khwang</i>	to receive a strong blow	<i>g : kh</i>
<i>ku.sya.ku.sya</i>	<i>kwu.kit.kwu.kit</i>	to ruffle, to wrinkle up	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>ku.cha.ku.cha</i>	<i>kko.kit.kko.kit</i>		
<i>sa.kut</i> <i>sa.ku.ri</i> <i>su.kat</i> <i>sut.pa.ri</i>	<i>ssak.ttwuk</i> <i>ssak.ttok</i>	to cut off sharply (said of light cutting)	<i>s : ss</i>
<i>su.pa.su.pa</i>	<i>ssak.ttok.sak.ttok.</i>	to cut repeatedly with a clean, crisp manner	<i>s : ss</i>
<i>bu.sut</i> <i>bu.su.ri</i>	<i>phuk</i>	to drive/thrust a dagger/needle (said of stabbing at fairly thick, soft object once with force)	<i>b : ph</i>
<i>bu.su.bu.su</i>	<i>phuk.phuk</i>	repetitive action of <i>bu.sut</i>	
<i>su.ru.ri</i>	<i>su.lu.lu</i>	to dodge skillfully	<i>s : s</i>
<i>ba.ra.ba.ra.</i>	<i>ppul.ppul</i>	to break into pieces	<i>b : pp</i>
<i>zu.ru.zu.ru</i>	<i>cil.cil</i>	trailingly; to drag along	<i>z : c[z]</i>
<i>zo.ro.zo.ro</i>			
<i>pa.ra.pa.ra</i>	<i>hwul.hwul</i>	to flip through a book	<i>p : h</i>

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>zo.ro.zo.ro</i>	<i>cwul.cwul</i>	to follow at one's heels; in great number; to stream out (can be used in a pejorative sense to suggest worthless objects lining in large numbers)	<i>z : c[z]</i>
<i>za.bun'</i> <i>zan'.bun'</i> <i>zan'.bu.ri</i>	<i>chem.peng</i>	said of an object of considerable size and weight plunging into the water	<i>z : c[z]</i>
<i>za.bu.za.bu</i>	<i>cem.peng.cem.peng</i>	to splash	
<i>ja.bu.ja.bu</i>	<i>chel.pek.chel.pek</i>	same as <i>za.bu.za.bu</i> , except the movement of water is shorter and quicker	
<i>ba.cha.ba.cha</i>	<i>chel.pek.chel.pek</i>	said of the sound of a considerable volume of water splashing about or the way it splashes (with the nuance of movement of fairly deep water)	syllable inversion <i>ch[tʃ] : ch[tʃ]</i> or <i>b : p</i>
<i>bo.cha.bo.cha</i>			
<i>pi.sha.pi.sha</i>	<i>chel.phek.chel.pek</i>	said of the way water continuously splashes or the sound	syllable inversion <i>ch[tʃ] : ch[tʃ]</i> or <i>p : ph</i>
<i>po.cha.po.cha</i>	<i>chal.pak.chal.pak</i>	the same as <i>bo.cha.bo.cha</i> , except the water is shallow and the sound lighter	
<i>ja.bu.ri</i>	<i>chel.pek</i>	said of a single splashing sound	<i>j[z] : ch[tʃ]</i>
<i>do.bun'</i> <i>do.bu:n'</i>	<i>tem.peng</i>	to plop into the water	<i>d : t</i>
<i>do.bon'</i>		same as <i>do.bun'</i> except the object plunging into water is somewhat smaller in size	

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>ba.rit</i>	<i>puk</i>	to rip up (somewhat thick material)	<i>b : p</i>
<i>bi.rit</i>		to rip or tear something forcefully with a feeling of vibration	
<i>ba.ri.ba.ri</i>	<i>puk.puk</i>	said of the manner of ripping or stripping something rather thick or the associate sound	
<i>bi.ri.bi.ri</i>		the repetitive form of <i>bi.rit</i> (to tear material such as paper or cloth)	
<i>pi.ri.pi.ri</i>		to rip up (thinner but more durable) paper or cloth	<i>p : p</i>
<i>pa.ri.pa.ri</i>	<i>pak.pak</i>	same as <i>ba.ri.ba.ri</i> except the material is lighter and thinner	<i>p : p</i>
<i>zu.ka.zu.ka</i>	<i>seng.khum.seng.khum</i>	unhesitatingly, without reserve (said of an unceremonious and obstructive manner of walking and can be used figuratively)	<i>z : s</i>
<i>zu.ke.zu.ke</i>	<i>seng.khum.seng.khum</i>	to say things straight without reserve or thought	<i>z : s</i>
<i>tsu.ka.tsu.ka</i>		to walk straight without ceremony; to step forward without hesitation	<i>ts[tʃ] : s</i>
<i>do.tan'</i>	<i>tang</i> <i>tak</i>	to slam	<i>d : t</i>
<i>sha.ki.sha.ki</i>	<i>chek.chek</i>	to be brisk, vigorous and deft (in one's way of doing things)	<i>sh : ch</i>
<i>byun'.byun'</i>	<i>pung.pung</i>	to spin or to whirl (said of something cutting through the air or rotating at a high speed)	<i>b : p</i>

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>hu.ra.ri</i>	<i>hul.ccek</i>	by chance, to happen upon (said of actions that take place on the spur of the moment and therefore without premeditation)	<i>h : h</i>
<i>pat</i>	<i>hwak</i>	to scatter outwards and spread	<i>p : h</i>
<i>pa.ra.pa.ra</i>	<i>hwul.hwul</i>	to sprinkle sparsely	<i>p : h</i>
<i>kyu.kyu</i>	<i>kkwuk.kkwuk</i>	to lightly squeeze (can be used figuratively to chastise or to get even with someone)	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>gyu.gyu</i>	<i>kkwak.kkwak</i>	to squash; to stuff or pack to the limit (so that there is no more room left)	<i>g : kk</i>
<i>kyut</i>	<i>kkwuk</i>	to squeeze/ press strongly (a single tightening action)	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>gyut</i>	<i>kkwak</i>	to forcefully push, press or squeeze (heavier than <i>kyut</i> )	<i>g : kk</i>
<i>sot</i>	<i>sal.ccak</i>	to do something quietly, to avoid making noise or attracting attention	<i>s : ss</i>
<i>hyo.i</i> <i>hyot.ko.ri</i> <i>hu.i</i> <i>hu</i> <i>pui</i>	<i>hoyk</i> <i>hwik</i> <i>pul.sswuk</i>	suddenly, abruptly, unexpectedly	<i>h/p : h/p</i>
<i>yu.sa.yu.sa</i>	<i>hun.tul.hun.tul</i>	to sway a heavy object such as a tree	<i>(y)u : (h)u</i>
<i>yu.ra.yu.ra</i>		to sway gently	
<i>yu.ra.ri.yu.ra.ri</i>		said of a larger, slower swaying motion	
<i>hu.ra.hu.ra</i>		to waver weakly and unsteadily	
<i>yu.rat</i> <i>yu.ra.ri</i>	<i>hun.tul</i>	said of a single, abrupt swaying action	
<i>sat</i> <i>sut</i>	<i>ssuk</i>	said of a swift, light action; with a sweep	<i>s : ss</i>

<Table 5-20> Symbolic words related to ‘Human/Animal Actions’

### 5-3-7. Movement (miscellaneous movements/ air/ fire/ liquid)

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>su.rut</i> <i>su.ru.ri</i> <i>su.ru.su.ru</i>	<i>su.ru.ru</i>	to slide; to glide	<i>s : s</i>
<i>pa.kat</i>	<i>hwak</i>	to peel away; to split	<i>p : h</i>
<i>su:t</i>	<i>ssuk</i>	said of a steady leaking of air without interruption	<i>s : ss</i>
<i>ji.ri.ji.ri</i>	<i>ci.kul.ci.kul</i>	said of the sound or manner of sizzling (especially oil or oily materials)	<i>j[z] : c[z]</i>
<i>bo.ko.bo.ko</i>	<i>po.kul.po.kul</i>	said of hollow sound of liquid mixed air bubbling	<i>b : p</i>
<i>ji.ku.ji.ku</i>	<i>cil.kum.cil.kum</i>	to ooze out, seeping from the inside (or after pressing)	<i>j[z] : c[z]</i>
<i>ji.wa.ji.wa</i>		to seep (with an unpleasant feeling) slowly, bit by bit	
<i>za:za:</i> <i>za:</i>	<i>cwak.cwak</i> <i>cwak</i>	description of downpour, flowing sand-like objects, or the associated sound	<i>z : c[z]</i>
<i>shu:shu</i>	<i>swung.swung</i>	said of the way that a gas or liquid spurts out vigorously, or the associated sound	<i>sh : s</i>
<i>cho.ro.cho.ro</i>	<i>col.col</i>	in trickles	<i>c : ch</i>

<Table 5-21> Symbolic words related to ‘Movement’



5-3-8. State (climate or environmental conditions/ physical states/ resultant conditions/  
resultant shape/ state of affairs/ changed state)

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>sa.rat</i> <i>sa.ra.ri</i> <i>su.kat</i>	<i>san.ttus</i>	said of a fresh feeling without being humid or sticky	<i>s : s</i>
<i>shi.to.shi.to</i>	<i>chok.chok</i>	to drizzle, to rain softly and lightly	<i>sh : ch[tʃ]</i>
<i>sho.bo.sho.bo</i>	<i>pu.sul.pu.sul</i>	said of light, gloomy rain (accentuating a miserable feeling)	syllable inversion <i>sh: s</i> or <i>b : p</i>
<i>pa.ra.pa.ra</i>	<i>hu.tu.tuk.hu.tu.tuk</i>	to patter; to sprinkle (said of small droplets striking something)	<i>p : h</i>
<i>hyu:hyu:</i>	<i>hwi(k).hwi(k)</i>	said of the whistling sound of a strong wind	<i>h : h</i>
<i>ji.me.ji.me</i>	<i>chwu.chwuk</i>	to be damp and gloomy	<i>j : ch[tʃ]</i>
<i>ji.to.ji.to</i>		to feel sticky with moisture or water	
<i>shit.to.ri</i>	<i>cha.pun</i>	to be calm and delicate	<i>sh : ch[tʃ]</i>
<i>shin'</i>	<i>cam.cam</i>	to be utterly quiet; a deadly quiet	<i>sh : c[z]</i>
<i>jit.to.ri</i>	<i>cil.chek</i>	to be so wet that a large amount of moisture seeps to the surface	<i>j : c[z]</i>
<i>ka.chi.ka.chi</i> <i>ka.chin'.ka.chin'</i> <i>ko.chi.ko.chi</i>	<i>kkong.kkong</i>	to be frozen hard and solid	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>ga.chi.ga.chi</i>		same as <i>ka.chi.ka.chi</i> , but more solid	<i>g : kk</i>
<i>na.mi.na.mi</i>	<i>nam.sil.nam.sil</i>	to be full to the brim (the state of a vessel/container being filled almost to overflowing)	<i>n : n</i>
<i>pan'.pan'</i>	<i>phang.phang</i>	to be stretched tightly; to be filled to bursting	<i>p : ph</i>

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>chi.ri.chi.ri</i>	<i>cco.kul.cco.kul</i>	to become shriveled up or wrinkled	<i>ch[tʃ] : cc</i>
<i>hu.kut</i> <i>pu.kut</i>	<i>pul.lwuk</i>	to become round and swollen	<i>h/p : p</i>
<i>zun'. zun'</i>	<i>chek.chek</i>	rapidly and remarkably (said of smooth progress)	<i>z : ch[tʃ]</i>

<Table 5-22> Symbolic words related to ‘State’

### 5-3-9. Miscellaneous Descriptions (quantifiable expressions/ space/ form and structure)

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>kak.ki.ri</i> <i>kik.ka.ri</i> <i>kit.chi.ri</i>	<i>kkok</i>	exactly; precisely (emphasizing accuracy)	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>ki.chi.ki.chi</i>	<i>kko.pak.kko.pak</i>	exactly, punctually; to be just in time	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>so.ro.so.ro</i>	<i>sul.sul</i>	soon; nearly (also implies time for something or action)	<i>s : s</i>
<i>chok.ku.ra</i> <i>cho.kot</i> <i>chop.pi.ri</i> <i>cho.bit</i>	<i>co.kum</i>	a little, a bit	<i>ch[tʃ] : c</i>
<i>do.kat</i> <i>dos.sa.ri</i> <i>don'</i>	<i>tum.ppuk</i>	to be in large quantities	<i>d : t</i>
<i>tap.pu.ri</i> <i>tan.ma.ri</i>	<i>tam.ppuk</i>	plenty; overflowing	<i>t : t</i>
<i>da.bu.da.bu</i>	<i>tum.ppuk. tum.ppuk</i>	overabundant; to be in excess	<i>d : t</i>
<i>cho.bi.cho.bi</i>	<i>co.kum. co.kum</i>	said of doing something a little at a time	<i>ch[tʃ] : c</i>

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>cho.bo.cho.bo</i>	<i>ccil.kkum.ccil.kkum</i>	said of an extremely small amount	<i>ch[tʃ] : cc</i>
<i>ki.ch.ki.chi</i>	<i>kkok.kkok</i>	to be jam-packed and tight(leaving no room)	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>gi.za.gi.za</i>	<i>kkal.ccwuk.kkal.ccwuk</i>	to be indented, dentate, erose; to make notches	<i>g : kk</i>
<i>de.ko.bo.ko</i>	<i>tul.ccwuk.nal.ccwuk</i>	to be uneven, rough or bumpy	<i>d : t</i>
<i>po.ka.ri</i>	<i>ppeng</i>	said of a single, big gaping hole	<i>p : pp</i>
<i>pok.ka.ri</i>		said of a wide open hole	
<i>pe.ra.pe.ra</i>	<i>hu.lu.lu</i>	to be sleazy (said of cloth or board-like material being thin and poor in texture)	<i>p : h</i>
<i>ga.ta.ga.ta</i>	<i>tel.kheng.tel.kheng</i>	to be shaky and poorly balanced (due to bad framework or construction)	syllable inversion <i>g : kh</i> or <i>t : t</i>

<Table 5-23> Symbolic words related to ‘Miscellaneous Descriptions’

### 5-3-10. Onomatopoeia (Miscellaneous sounds/ human sounds/ animal sounds)

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>ka.ch.ka.chi</i>	<i>chal.kak.chal.kak</i>	clicking	syllable inversion <i>k : k</i> or <i>ch : ch</i>
<i>sa.ku.sa.ku</i>	<i>sa.kak.sa.kak</i>	crunching	<i>s : s</i>
<i>sha:sha:</i>	<i>sswa.sswa</i>	the sound of water running/spraying vigorously through a narrow opening	<i>sh : ss</i>
<i>ja:ja:</i>	<i>cwak.cwak</i>	the sound of water raining down vigorously and splashing	<i>j[z] : c[z]</i>

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>gan'</i>	<i>khwang</i>	the sound of a gun or something heavy striking against something else	<i>g : kh</i>
<i>ba.sat</i>	<i>pa.sak</i>	rustling sound of thin, dry objects such as wings, cloth, paper or leaves	<i>b : p</i>
<i>ga.ba.ga.ba</i>	<i>khwal.khwal</i>	the gurgling sound of water and air mixing (more water and heavier movement than <i>ga.bo.ga.bo</i> )	<i>g : kh</i>
<i>ga.bo.ga.bo</i>		same as <i>ga.ba.ga.ba</i> , but less heavy	
<i>pi:</i>	<i>ppi:</i>	whistling sounds	<i>p : pp</i>
<i>ja.ra.ja.ra</i>	<i>ccal.lang.ccal.lang</i>	jingling sounds; tinkling sounds	<i>j[z] : cc</i>
<i>shan' shan'</i>	<i>cal.lang.cal.lang</i>	jangling sounds	<i>sh : c[z]</i>
<i>pon'</i>	<i>ppeng</i>	popping sounds	<i>p : pp</i>
<i>ji.ri.ji.ri</i>	<i>cci.lu.lung.cci.lu.lung</i>	ringing sounds of an alarm clock	<i>j[z] : cc</i>
<i>cho.ki.cho.ki</i> <i>cho.kin'</i>	<i>sak.tok.sak.tok</i> <i>sak.tok</i>	snipping sounds	<i>ch[tʃ] : s</i>
<i>shu:</i>	<i>syu:k</i>	spurting/fizzling sounds	<i>sh : s</i>
<i>den'.den'</i> <i>ton'.ton'</i> <i>don'. don'</i>	<i>twung.twung</i>	sounds of a drum	<i>d : t</i>
		lighter sounds of smaller drums	
		heavier/duller sounds than <i>ton'ton'</i>	
<i>shus.shut.pop.pot</i>	<i>chik.chik.phok.phok</i>	sounds of smoke-puffing steam trains	<i>sh : ch</i>
<i>ehen'</i>	<i>ey.heyem</i>	sounds of clearing throat	<i>e : e</i>
<i>kon' .kon'</i>	<i>khol.lok.khol.lok</i>	lighter sound of a cough, a dry cough	<i>k : kh</i>
<i>on'. on'</i>	<i>eng.eng</i>	to cry loudly	<i>o : e[ʌ]</i>
<i>o.gya:o.gya:</i>	<i>ung.ay.ung.ay</i>	cries of a newborn baby	<i>o : u</i>
<i>shi:t</i>	<i>swit</i>	hushing sounds	<i>sh : s</i>
<i>chut</i>	<i>ccok</i>	kissing sounds	<i>ch : cc</i>

Japanese	Korean	Meaning	Remarks
<i>gu:gu:</i>	<i>kko.lu.luk.kko.lu.luk</i>	rumbling sounds of stomach	<i>g : kk</i>
<i>kya:kya:</i>	<i>kkwayk.kkwayk</i>	screaming/shrieking sounds	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>chit</i>	<i>ccut</i>	sounds of tut	<i>c : cc</i>
<i>a:a:</i>	<i>a:a:</i>	yawning sounds	<i>a : a</i>
<i>chun' chun'</i>	<i>ccayk.ccayk</i>	crying sounds of birds	<i>ch : cc</i>
<i>nya.on'</i>	<i>(n)ya.ong</i>	crying sounds of cats	<i>n : n</i>
<i>pi:pi:</i> <i>pi.yo.pi.yo</i> <i>hi.yo.hi.yo</i>	<i>ppi.ak.ppi.ak</i>	crying sounds of chicks	<i>p/h : pp</i>
<i>min' min'</i>	<i>maym.mayn</i>	crying sounds of cicadas	<i>m : m</i>
<i>ko.ke.kok.ko:</i>	<i>kko.kki.o</i>	cock-a-doodle-doo	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>ka:ka:</i>	<i>kka.ok.kka.ok</i>	crying sounds of crows	<i>k : kk</i>
<i>gya:gya:</i> <i>gu.wat.gu.wat</i>	<i>kkwayk.kkwayk</i>	crying sounds of ducks/geese	<i>g : kk</i>
<i>ke.ro.ke.ro</i>	<i>kay.kwul.kay.kwul</i>	crying sounds of frogs	<i>k : k</i>
<i>hi.hin'</i>	<i>hi.hing</i>	crying sounds of horses	<i>h : h</i>
<i>ku:ku:</i>	<i>kwu:kwu</i>	crying sounds of pigeons	<i>k : k</i>
<i>chu:chu:</i>	<i>ccik.ccik</i>	crying sounds of rats	<i>ch : cc</i>
<i>me:</i>	<i>me:</i>	crying sounds of sheep	<i>m : m</i>

<Table 5-24> Symbolic words related to ‘Onomatopoeia’

## 6. Conclusion

In Chapter 2, I argued that symbolic words are not universal. In Chapter 3, we found that the symbolic words in Japanese and Korean have common word-forms in <Reduplication>, <Particular Phonemes Added>, <Opposition in Consonant Quality> and <Irregular Combination> through the synchronic comparative study. The comparison was a starting point to verify the kinship between the two languages. In Chapter 4, we reviewed the fact that the symbolic words in Korean and Japanese were derived from other parts of speech, that is, the symbolic words were developed from nouns, adverbs, verbs and adjectives. Since the word-formation process of symbolic words is closely related to the origin and the extracting method for the origin of symbolic words, I traced the origin of symbolic words through the potential word- families in Chapter 5.

In Chapter 5, I found 414 regular sound correspondences of SWs between Japanese and Korean. I emphasize that the regular sound correspondences were done on the basis of same word-formation and same meaning among indigenous vocabularies. The percentage of similar pairs of SWs between the two languages is about 32% of the 1335 symbolic words presented in the dictionary of Chang (1990). If I research various dialects and correspondences with other word classes, I may discover many more regular sound correspondences. In addition, I think that there are more regular sound correspondences of SWs between the two languages that I could not find due to my limited knowledge. Some symbolic words<sup>50</sup> in both languages derive from Sino-vocabulary, but this share is under 1%. Therefore, symbolic words are a very important resource when it comes to verifying the kinship between Japanese and Korean. Over 30 % of regular sound correspondences passing through time is a quite impressive share. This number illustrates the fact that the similarities between the two languages are not coincidental or due to a regional influence, such as Sino-vocabulary. It illustrates the undeniable, close relationship between the two languages. The summary of the regular sound correspondences is in <Table 5-25> below.

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<sup>50</sup> e.g.) Korean / Japanese (*hwak* / *kat* ‘to fly into a rage, to burst into a passion’, *hwal.hwal* / *kat.ka* ‘to burn red-hot and brightly’). All of these words derive from the Sino-vocabulary 火 ‘fire’. Accordingly, the *h* : *k* correspondence should not be included in the regular sound correspondences between the two languages.

Items	Japanese : Korean
<b>Consonant</b>	<i>b : p/pp/ph<sup>51</sup>, ch[tʃ]/ts[tʃ] : c/cc/ch[tʃ]/s, d/t : t/tt/th, f/h : p/pp/ph,</i> <i>g/k : k/kk/kh, h/p : h, j[z] : c[z]/cc/ch[tʃ], m : m, n : n,</i> <i>p : b/p/pp/ph, r : l, s/sh/z : s/ss/c[z]/ch[tʃ], t : t</i>
<b>Vowel</b>	<i>(w/y)a : (w/y)a/e[Λ], e : e, o : o/(w)u/ e[Λ], u : (w)u, (y)u : (h)u</i>

<Table 5-25> The Regular Sound Correspondences among Symbolic Words

Due to space and knowledge limitations, I was not able to cover the genealogy of the Japanese and Korean language family in this study, but I hope to address this topic in future research.

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<sup>51</sup> *p/pp/ph, c/cc/ch, s/ss/(sh), t/tt/th, k/kk/kh* = plain/reinforced/aspirated sounds in Korean(cf. p. 28)

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